



General Assembly

Distr.: General
25 July 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session

Items 54 (d) of the provisional agenda*

Globalization and interdependence:

preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 60/207 of 22 December 2005, entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption". It provides a brief background on the entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the process leading towards the first session of the Conference of the States Parties as the Convention's implementation mechanism. The report highlights effective coordination of anti-corruption initiatives as an important element of reviewing the implementation of the Convention. It gives an overview of the ongoing efforts by the international community to estimate the scale of corruption and its impact on development and economic growth. The report contains a summary of prominent issues related to asset recovery and reflects on the findings of two case studies conducted in Kenya and Nigeria. It concludes with a set of recommendations on the way forward.

* A/61/150.



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I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 60/207 of 22 December 2005, the General Assembly welcomed the entry into force on 14 December 2005 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (General Assembly resolution 58/4, annex); reiterated its invitation to all Member States and competent regional economic integration organizations within the limits of their competence to ratify or accede to and fully implement the Convention as soon as possible; encouraged all Governments to prevent, combat and penalize corruption in all its forms, including bribery, money-laundering and the transfer of illicitly acquired assets, and to work for the prompt return of such assets through asset recovery consistent with the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption; further encouraged subregional and regional cooperation, where appropriate, in the efforts to prevent and combat corrupt practices and the transfer of assets of illicit origin as well as for asset recovery; called for further international cooperation, *inter alia*, through the United Nations system, in support of those efforts; encouraged Member States to provide adequate financial and human resources to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); reiterated its request to the international community to provide, *inter alia*, technical assistance to support national efforts to strengthen human and institutional capacity aimed at preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of assets of illicit origin as well as for asset recovery; welcomed the actions taken by the private sector, at both the international and the national levels, to remain fully engaged in the fight against corruption, and took note with appreciation of the work undertaken by the Global Compact in its consideration of its tenth principle, on anti-corruption; expressed concern about the magnitude of corruption at all levels, including the scale of the transfer of assets of illicit origin derived from corruption, and in that regard reiterated its commitment to preventing and combating corrupt practices at all levels; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution, and to elaborate further on the magnitude of corruption at all levels, including the scale of the transfer of assets of illicit origin derived from corruption and the impact of such transfers on economic growth and sustainable development; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", a sub-item entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption".

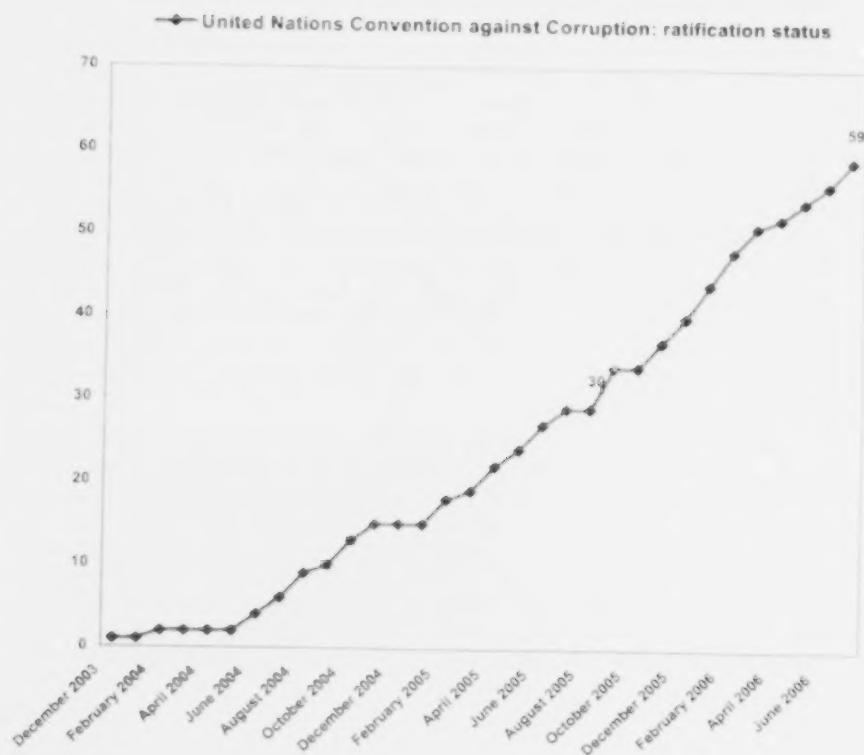
2. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 59/242 of 22 December 2004, a report on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin was submitted to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (A/60/157). That report summarized the responses received from 18 Member States. Prior to that report, other reports on the subject had been submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth to fifty-ninth sessions (A/56/403 and Add.1, A/57/158 and Add.1 and 2, A/58/125 and A/59/203 and Add.1), which reflected a total of 76 responses received from Member States, containing information on domestic legislation and reform plans, institutional arrangements and adherence to relevant international legal instruments.

3. The present report contains an update on the status of ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and preparations for the first session of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention. In light of the future work of the Conference, the report also reflects on the need for coordination of ongoing anti-corruption initiatives. It provides information on attempts and methodologies used to estimate the scale of corruption and its impact on development and economic growth, summarizes current efforts to recover assets derived from corruption and suggests how the implementation of chapter V of the Convention, on asset recovery, could have an impact on the return of those funds. It concludes with recommendations on the way forward.

II. United Nations Convention against Corruption

A. Status of ratification

4. Just one year after being opened for signature in December 2004, the Convention against Corruption entered into force on 14 December 2005. As at 30 June 2006, there were a total number of 140 signatories and 59 parties to the Convention. The swift entry into force and the rapid increase in the number of parties gives hope that the Convention has the potential for universal adherence, thus making it a truly global instrument against corruption.



B. Towards a mechanism for effective implementation: the Conference of the States Parties

5. In article 63, the Convention established its own implementation mechanism, the Conference of the States Parties. Within one year from the entry into force of the Convention, that body is to be operational. The Conference has a broad and challenging mandate. Keeping in mind that the Convention is the first global instrument of its kind, the Conference provides a unique platform for Member States to discuss effective action against corruption and a framework for international cooperation. The Conference will have to define the most efficient and effective way of reviewing the implementation of the Convention. It will function not only as a review body, but also as a forum for States, in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to highlight the difficulties they face with implementation and to seek technical assistance to overcome such difficulties.

6. A crucial aspect for achieving full implementation of the Convention is to ensure the widest possible participation of developed and developing countries from all regions in the Conference of the States Parties. Most of the ratifications already deposited come from developing countries. For effective implementation of the Convention, it will be essential for the Conference of the States Parties to be able to count on a large number of additional ratifications or accessions by States from all regions of the world. A lack of equilibrium would be likely to affect the functioning of the Conference and the ability of that body to promote the implementation of the Convention effectively.

III. Effective coordination of anti-corruption initiatives

7. Effective coordination is essential in order to ensure that the resources available to prevent and fight corruption are used in an efficient manner, thus avoiding duplication and overlap. Many international, regional and national bodies have developed specialized areas of expertise in preventing and combating corruption that are relevant for the implementation of the Convention against Corruption. When looking into technical assistance, the Conference of the States Parties will need to have information on those initiatives, in order to play a role in facilitating and brokering between those who need and request assistance and those who have the expertise and resources to provide it.

A. A mechanism for coordination: the International Group for Anti-Corruption Coordination

8. In 2002, UNODC launched an inter-agency anti-corruption coordination initiative to improve the impact of efforts to counter corruption. The International Group for Anti-Corruption Coordination was established as a platform for systematic and continuing coordination and cooperation at the international level. The Group aims to strengthen international coordination and collaboration in order to avoid duplication and ensure effective and efficient use of resources, using systems already in place at the regional and national levels. It provides a forum for

an exchange of views, information, experiences and "best practice" on anti-corruption activities and for the promotion of the implementation of the Convention against Corruption. It is composed of organizations and non-governmental organizations internationally active in development of policy, advocacy and enforcement against corruption. Since 2002, UNODC, in collaboration with the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Secretariat, has organized and conducted eight meetings of the Group, attended by more than 40 international organizations active in combating corruption, including the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Council of Europe, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the European Commission, the European Police Office (Europol), Interpol, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank and regional development banks. The Group has led to an increased number of UNODC projects carried out in collaboration with other members of the Group and has strengthened UNODC's profile as the custodian of the Convention against Corruption.

B. Global Compact: the tenth principle

9. In addition to the efforts to coordinate public sector anti-corruption initiatives, the Global Compact has recognized action against corruption as an area where the private sector should play an important role. The Global Compact tenth principle states: "Business should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery." The addition of this principle means that all Global Compact participants pledge to incorporate preventive programmes into their business operations. Since the introduction of the principle in June 2004, the Global Compact Office has focused on recommending tools for implementation of anti-corruption programmes and on providing a learning platform for exchange of experiences. It has facilitated and initiated collective action among stakeholders by setting up a global multi-stakeholder working group on the tenth principle. In December 2004, the Global Compact Office issued a first set of guidelines advising on company action, which actively encouraged companies to promote the implementation of the Convention against Corruption. Furthermore, a publication showcasing good corporate and stakeholder practices in implementing the tenth principle, entitled *Business against Corruption: Case Stories and Examples* was published by the Global Compact with the support of UNODC in April 2006. (The publication is available at http://www.unglobalcompact.org/Issues/transparency_anticorruption/Publications_x_Documents.html).

10. Global Compact national networks have initiated similar activities at the local level. Regional awareness-raising events focusing on the tenth principle have been held in Africa and China.¹ Activities for 2006 will focus on national anti-corruption initiatives through Global Compact networks and the provision of tools for small and medium-sized enterprises in preventing corruption.

IV. Estimating the scale of corruption and its impact on development and economic growth

11. People in both developing and developed countries have become increasingly frustrated as they witness and suffer the effects of corruption. The loss of confidence in institutions and the de-legitimization of government have destructive consequences that can span generations. The research on the economic consequences of corruption has focused on the detrimental impact of corruption on economic growth, efficiency, equity and welfare.² Whatever the socio-political and economic system, it appears that each system produces its own version of corruption and no system is corruption-free.

12. Corruption undermines ethical principles, rewards those willing and able to pay bribes for their own benefit and perpetuates inequality. The result is that individuals who wish to conduct their affairs honestly are demoralized and lose faith in the rule of law. Competition is distorted and the quality of products and services tends to deteriorate. National budgets are severely depleted and rules and regulations designed to enhance social responsibility of corporations and other businesses are undercut and undermined.

13. While corruption is found in all countries, its effects are most destructive in the developing world. Corruption hurts the poor disproportionately by diverting funds intended for development, undermining a Government's ability to provide basic services and feeding inequality and injustice. Corruption is a key element in economic underperformance—and a major obstacle to development. The severe consequences of corruption are well known: it undermines foreign aid, drains currency reserves, reduces the tax base, harms competition, discourages investment while encouraging capital flight, weakens free trade and increases poverty levels.

14. "Corruption is inimical to development. It constrains our ability to fight poverty, negatively affects economic development, damages social values and undermines democracy and good governance."³ Developing countries and countries with economies in transition are more reliant on development aid and, at the same time, more vulnerable to its diversion. The African Union estimates that around 25 per cent of Africa's annual gross domestic product (GDP) is lost to corruption—around \$148 billion—and that this is stifling the continent's chances of taking off economically.⁴ Empirical work commissioned by UNDP on the role of corruption and laundering of its proceeds in development confirms that "corruption affects growth predominantly through its effect on the level of investment"⁵ Economic growth is largely reliant on investment, the performance of the private sector and a conducive environment. Corrupt practices influence economic decline. According to a survey of African firms carried out by the World Bank, 35 per cent of firms in Algeria, 51 per cent of firms in Uganda, 39 per cent of firms in Ethiopia, 40 per cent of firms in Senegal, 46 per cent of firms in Zambia, 51 per cent of firms in the United Republic of Tanzania and 73 per cent of firms in Kenya mention corruption as a major or very severe constraint on business.⁶ A corrupt environment, the public diversion of development aid and an extra "layer of taxation" on business, severely hinder sustainable development and economic growth.⁷ Countries with inefficient regulatory environments and high levels of corruption tend to have informal economies in excess of 40 per cent of GDP.

15. The diversion of illicitly obtained assets outside the country has become another common consequence of corruption. According to the Nairobi Declaration on International Obligations and on the Recovery and Repatriation of Africa's Stolen Wealth, adopted by Transparency International at a meeting held in Nairobi on 6 and 7 April 2006, an estimated \$140 billion have been misappropriated and transferred abroad over the decades. The IMF has estimated that the total amount of money laundered on an annual basis amounts to the equivalent of 3-5 per cent of the world's GDP. Recent cases of asset looting suggest dimensions that are able to destroy national economies. For instance, it has been reported that the former President of the Republic of Zaire, Mobutu Sese Seko, looted the treasury of some \$5 billion—an amount equal to the country's external debt at the time (see A/CONF.203/6, para. 24). According to the Government of Peru, some \$227 million was stolen and transferred abroad under the Government of Alberto Fujimori (see A/CONF.203/6, para. 24, and A/AC.261/12, para. 10). The macro-economic dimension of the looting and its impact on the economic development of a country also becomes evident in the case of Nigeria, where President Olusegun Obasanjo has publicly estimated that the late Sani Abacha had "siphoned \$2.3 billion from the treasury, awarded contracts worth \$1 billion to front companies and taken \$1 billion in bribes from foreign contractors".⁸ Having been only one corrupt actor among many, the Government of Nigeria has estimated that during the past decades \$100 billion have been looted from the country.⁹ This is especially worrying, taking into account that the country's foreign debt amounts to approximately \$28 billion and that it had an estimated GDP of around \$41.1 billion in 2003. International banks play a key role in this context. In late 2000 and early 2001, the British Financial Services Authority and the Swiss Federal Banking Commission found "severe control weaknesses" in many of the banks involved in handling the monies diverted from Nigeria.¹⁰

16. Looking at the scale of the impact of corruption from another angle, a World Bank study on the ramifications of corruption for service delivery argues that an improvement of one standard deviation in the corruption index of the International Country Risk Guide leads to a 29 per cent decrease in infant mortality rates, a 52 per cent increase in satisfaction among recipients of public health care, and a 30-60 per cent increase in public satisfaction stemming from improved road conditions.¹¹ The study concludes that, by distorting the rule of law and weakening the institutional foundations of economic growth, corruption and asset looting are the greatest obstacle to economic and social development. The harmful effects are especially severe on the poor, who are the hardest hit by economic decline and the most reliant on the provision of public services.¹²

17. Good governance and the establishment and strengthening of the national apparatus in line with the principles of integrity, transparency and accountability are of paramount importance for achieving sustainable development and economic growth. The recovery of stolen assets is an important element that would allow a country to reinvest the funds in strengthening its domestic institutions.

V. Recovering assets derived from corruption

A. Obstacles in existing asset recovery practice

18. Asset recovery is a complex issue and the problems of States attempting to recover assets are diverse, including weaknesses in the prevention and control of money-laundering, loopholes in the legal framework and a lack of expertise, capacities and resources to successfully trace, freeze and confiscate assets both domestically and internationally.

19. Obstacles are created by the diversity of approaches taken by different legal systems, in particular between common and civil law, with respect to matters such as jurisdiction, evidentiary requirements, the relationship between criminal prosecution and recovery proceedings and whether civil proceedings could be used. Countries seeking the return of assets often face severe challenges in obtaining domestic freezing and confiscation orders that can form the basis for an international request and in obtaining enforcement of such judgements, in particular because of the high evidentiary and procedural standards required in the laws of developed countries where substantial proceeds are most likely to be concealed.

20. Most jurisdictions do not allow for the confiscation and return of assets, except on the basis of a criminal conviction or some other proceeding that establishes to a criminal standard of proof that offences have been committed and that the assets being sought are proceeds of such offences. Given that major corruption cases often involve officials at the highest levels, in some cases sovereign immunities might be raised as a defence. In other cases, laws may have been suspended or manipulated to ensure that the corrupt conduct of senior officials is not defined or subject to sanction as a criminal offence. As well, the accused may have escaped or died or the evidence for criminal conviction may be weak, even though there is considerable evidence as to the illicit origin of the proceeds.

21. The intermingling of proceeds with other assets or with the proceeds of other crimes can lead to situations where more than one State seeks the recovery of the same assets. Both the donor and recipient of the original aid donation might seek assets embezzled from foreign aid projects. Further, legal actions might be brought in the requesting or requested State by individuals or companies seeking compensation for the effects of corruption or other criminal offences, leading to scenarios in which competing claims might have to be resolved, either before or after the assets are returned.

22. Asset recovery is currently a very costly enterprise. The time and resources required are often inhibiting, in particular where the offenders whose assets have been traced have previously depleted such resources. The successful recovery of assets requires a substantial degree of expertise and commitment of resources. Yet, even where such commitments exist, the recovery effort may still not achieve success because domestic authorities lack the expertise and professional capacity to successfully investigate and prosecute the predicate offence and the laundering of corruption proceeds, to identify, trace, freeze, seize and, when still in the country, to confiscate those proceeds, and to collaborate internationally with those States to where assets have allegedly been diverted.

B. Nigeria and Kenya: two case studies

23. On the occasion of the first International Anti-Corruption Day, observed on 9 December 2004, the Executive Director of UNODC and representatives of Kenya and Nigeria launched an initiative aimed at preparing the ground for strengthening the capacity of the Kenyan and Nigerian institutional and legal frameworks to prevent the diversion and laundering of assets and to facilitate the return and disposition of such assets. In-depth assessments were conducted in both countries to examine the regulatory and institutional weaknesses, which had led to massive looting of assets in the past, and the legal and technical obstacles, which had hampered the successful handling of asset looting at both the national level and internationally.

24. The assessments, which were conducted in Nigeria from 20 July to 5 August 2005 and in Kenya from 6 to 10 February 2006 found that, while progress had been made in putting in place an effective anti-money-laundering regime, the effectiveness of preventive measures against the laundering of the proceeds of corruption and their transfer abroad continued to be hampered by a low level of penetration of the banking sector in both countries and a largely cash-based economy, as well as the existence of an alternative remittance system operating outside the formal financial sector.

25. In both countries, the legal framework relevant to the prevention of money-laundering, the effective investigation, prosecution and sanctioning of offences related to the laundering of the proceeds of corruption and the recovery of the proceeds of corruption has been introduced in the past years and is still at a relatively early stage of implementation. In some instances the necessary rules, regulations and guidance for implementing the legislation have not yet been developed. Specifically with respect to asset recovery, the assessments found that there continued to be only limited awareness in the wider law enforcement community of the importance of this work. Enforcement agencies still attached a higher priority to the investigation and prosecution of the predicate offences, while investing fewer institutional capacities to the tracing, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds of crime and corruption. Institutional and professional skills to implement the domestic legal framework needed further strengthening. The relevant institutional responsibilities were unnecessarily fragmented and not always well coordinated among enforcement authorities.

26. Apart from the weaknesses in the domestic domain, the assessment reports also pointed to obstacles to asset recovery emanating from the nature of international cooperation, such as different legal requirements for mutual assistance and problems in communication. Based on their findings, the experts recommended legislative and other measures aimed at preventing assets from leaving the countries and strengthening the mechanisms to recover assets that have already been taken abroad.

C. Asset recovery as a fundamental principle of the Convention

27. The United Nations Convention against Corruption includes substantive provisions laying down specific measures and mechanisms for cooperation with a

view to asset recovery, while maintaining the flexibility in recovery action that might be warranted by particular circumstances.¹³

28. Recognizing that recovering assets once transferred and concealed is a particularly costly and complicated process, article 52 of the Convention incorporates elements intended to prevent and detect illicit transfers in addition to the provisions against money-laundering contained in articles 14, 23 and 24 of the Convention. Article 52 requires States parties to apply enhanced measures of scrutiny in addition to normal due diligence to accounts sought or maintained by or on behalf of politically exposed persons as well as their family members and close associates.¹⁴

29. The new asset recovery framework under the Convention provides two basic options for initiating recovery procedures: article 53 foresees a regime of direct recovery introducing the concept of civil asset forfeiture, while articles 54 and 55 establish a framework enabling international cooperation for confiscation.¹⁵

30. Article 53 is formulated in a way that permits a State party to seek in another State party civil recovery of property acquired through offences established in accordance with the Convention. Under the Convention, States parties are encouraged to assist one another in civil matters in the same way as is the case for criminal matters (art. 43, para. 1).¹⁶

31. Under the regime on international cooperation for confiscation established by articles 54 and 55 of the Convention, a State party that receives a request for confiscation from another State party is required to either submit an order issued by the requesting State party for direct enforcement by its own authorities (art. 55, para. 1 (b)), or to submit the request to its competent authorities in order to obtain a domestic order of confiscation and, if granted, give effect to it (art. 55, para. 1 (a)). With a view to further promoting and facilitating cooperation, article 55 lays down the necessary information to be included in a request for confiscation (art. 55, para. 3) and provides guidelines and criteria for refusing cooperation (art. 55, para. 7).¹⁷

32. Effective asset-recovery provisions will support the efforts of States to redress the worst effects of corruption while sending at the same time, a message to corrupt officials that there will be no place to hide their illicit assets. Accordingly, article 51 provides for the return of assets to States of origin as a fundamental principle of the Convention.

33. The Convention incorporates a series of provisions that facilitate the return of the assets to the requesting State party. Thus, it imposes the obligation for the States parties to adopt such legislative and other measures that would enable their competent authorities, when acting on a request made by another State party, to return confiscated property, taking into account the rights of bona fide third parties (art. 57, para. 2). In particular in the case of embezzlement of public funds or of laundering of embezzled public funds, the Convention requires States parties to return confiscated property, upon request, to the requesting State party on the condition of a final judgement in the latter State (although this condition can be waived) (art. 57, para. 3 (a)). In the case of any other offence covered by the Convention, two additional conditions for the return are recognized alternatively, namely, that the requesting State party reasonably establishes its prior ownership of such confiscated property or that the requested State party recognizes damage to the

requesting State party as a basis for returning the confiscated property (art. 57, para. 3 (b)). In all other cases, the requested State party shall give priority consideration to returning confiscated property to the requesting State party or to its prior legitimate owners, or to compensating the victims (art. 57, para. 3 (c)).¹⁸

34. Article 43 obliges States parties to extend the widest possible cooperation to each other in the investigation and prosecution of offences defined in the Convention. With regard to asset recovery in particular, the article provides, *inter alia*, that "in matters of international cooperation, whenever dual criminality is considered a requirement, it shall be deemed fulfilled irrespective of whether the laws of the requested State Party place the offence within the same category of offence or denominate the offence by the same terminology as the requesting State Party, if the conduct underlying the offence for which assistance is sought is a criminal offence under the laws of both States Parties" (art. 43, para. 2). In this, the Convention goes beyond previous international and regional legal instruments and contains provisions that require significant changes in domestic law and institutional arrangements for many States.

35. It remains to be seen how the new provisions of the Convention against Corruption will have an impact on the practice of asset recovery. The provision of technical assistance (arts. 60-62) in the area of asset recovery will be an important component. Expertise in this area is scarce and there will be a need for the Conference of the States Parties to devise solutions to respond to the probable need for technical assistance and advice. In order to translate the Convention's provisions into anti-corruption measures on the ground, it is essential that States with limited resources and capacity receive the required support and assistance to comply with the requirements of the Convention.

VII. Conclusions and recommendations: the way forward

36. The priority given by many States to signing and ratifying the United Nations Convention against Corruption has exceeded expectations and led to the entry into force of the Convention in record time. The first session of the Conference of the States Parties, the Convention's review and implementation mechanism, is scheduled to be held in December 2006. It will take important decisions on the way it conducts its work and fulfils its challenging mandate. In order to allow the Conference to base its decisions on a broad membership, a strong call is made for States to ratify or accede to the Convention as a matter of urgency, which will allow them to participate in the Conference as full members.

37. The Conference of the States Parties has a wide mandate. It will be important to fully support the Conference to carry out its mandated work, in particular through devising appropriate mechanisms to allow the Conference to review the implementation of the Convention.

38. The United Nations Convention against Corruption provides a balanced and broad framework for domestic action against corruption. Every effort should be made to operationalize the Convention as quickly as possible, bearing in mind that a prerequisite for successful domestic action against corruption is the capacity of the criminal justice system to support such action.

39. In this context, the Conference of the States Parties will need to develop sound methods and formulate the necessary action to increase the capacity of countries to fully implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption, where required.

Notes

- ¹ Conference entitled: "Alliance for Integrity—Government and Business Roles in Enhancing African Standards of Living", held in Addis Ababa on 7 and 8 March 2005, jointly organized by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Global Compact, Transparency International and the New Partnership for Africa's Development of the African Union, and during the "Global Compact Summit: China", held in Shanghai, China, on 30 November and 1 December 2005.
- ² See for instance, the essays collected in Vito Tanzi, *Policies, Institutions and the Dark Side of Economics* (Northampton, Massachusetts, Edward Elgar Publishing, 2000).
- ³ President Thabo Mbeki [of South Africa] addressing the Second National Anti-Corruption Summit, Tshwane, South Africa, on 22 March 2005.
- ⁴ European Parliament, "'Corruption hurts the poor', Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) back report on development aid and the fight against corruption", 10 April 2006.
- ⁵ United Nations Development Programme, "Corruption and Good Governance", discussion paper No. 3 (New York, UNDP, 1997).
- ⁶ World Bank, *Can Africa Claim the 21st Century?* (Washington D.C., World Bank, 2000).
- ⁷ Friedrich Schneider, *The Size of the Shadow Economies of 145 Countries all over the World: First Results over the Period 1999 to 2003* (Bonn, Germany, Institute for the Study of Labour, IZA Discussion Paper No. 1431, December 2004).
- ⁸ <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/635720.stm>.
- ⁹ Statement of the Nigerian representative at the workshop on asset recovery organized by the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption. See the "Global study on the transfer of funds of illicit origin, especially funds derived from acts of corruption" (A/AC.261/12).
- ¹⁰ Bola Ige, "Abacha and the bankers, cracking the conspiracy", *Forum on Crime and Society*, vol. 2, No. 1 (December 2002), (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.IV.2), pp. 111-117.
- ¹¹ Anwar Shah, *Human Development and Public Services* (Washington D.C., World Bank, 2000).
- ¹² <http://www1.worldbank.org/publicsector/anticorrupt/index.cfm>.
- ¹³ The United Nations first became engaged in the matter in December 2000, when the General Assembly, in its resolution 55/188 of 20 December 2000, called upon Member States to cooperate through the United Nations system by devising ways and means of preventing and addressing illegal transfers and to support Member States in repatriating illegally transferred funds. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 2001/13 of 24 July 2001, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a global study on the transfer of funds of illicit origin, especially funds derived from acts of corruption. The study focused especially on funds derived from acts of corruption and the impact on economic, social and political progress, in particular in developing countries (see A/AC.261/12).
- ¹⁴ The Commonwealth Working Group on Asset Repatriation, which was established as a follow-up initiative to the "Aso Rock Commonwealth Declaration on Development and Democracy: Partnership for Peace and Prosperity", adopted at the summit in Abuja in December 2003, has stressed that the United Nations Convention against Corruption has made an important step forward by expanding the scope of application of enhanced scrutiny to any politically exposed person, regardless of their nationality.

- ¹⁵ See, inter alia, the meeting of experts on the illegal transfer of funds and the repatriation of such funds to countries of origin, held in Vienna from 26 to 28 March 2001; the UNODC *Anti-Corruption Toolkit*, developed in the context of the Global Programme against Corruption, 2002, tool 40 (Mutual Legal Assistance); the Global study on the transfer of funds of illicit origin, especially funds derived from acts of corruption (A/AC.261/12), paras. 33-36; and A/58/125, para. 16.
- ¹⁶ Article 43, paragraph 1, of the United Nations Convention against Corruption makes inter-State cooperation in criminal matters mandatory and calls upon States parties to consider as an option cooperation in civil and administrative matters.
- ¹⁷ Cooperation may be refused or provisional measures lifted if the requested State party does not receive sufficient and timely evidence or if the property is of a *de minimis* value. However, before lifting any provisional measure, the requested State party shall, wherever possible, give the requesting State party an opportunity to present its reasons in favour of continuing the measure (art. 55, paras. 7-8).
- ¹⁸ See A/59/203, para. 31.

**General Assembly**Distr.: General
25 July 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session

Items 95 and 97 of the provisional agenda*

Crime prevention and criminal justice**Measures to eliminate international terrorism****Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime****Report of the Secretary-General***Summary*

During the past year, the mandate of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in the provision of technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal instruments related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism has been reinforced by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. The present report reviews the progress made by UNODC in implementing that mandate and has been prepared pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/19. The technical assistance delivery role of UNODC is highlighted, including as a component of the Secretary-General's recommendations for a global counter-terrorism strategy, currently being discussed by the General Assembly. The report also contains information on the cooperation of UNODC with relevant committees and expert groups established by various Security Council resolutions, as well as with various international, regional and subregional organizations. It contains an overview of the most recent substantive developments, including the deliberations of the fifteenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and a set of conclusions on the way ahead.

* A/61/150.



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I. Introduction

1. On 22 July 2005, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 2005/19, in which it requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to intensify its efforts to provide Member States with technical assistance, upon request, to strengthen international cooperation, including in international, national, regional and subregional forums, in preventing and combating terrorism through the facilitation of the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism, in particular through training in the judicial and prosecutorial fields in the proper implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism. UNODC was also requested to take into account in its technical assistance programme to counter terrorism the elements necessary for building national capacity in order to strengthen criminal justice systems and the rule of law with a view to facilitating the effective implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism and relevant Security Council resolutions.

2. The present report covers activities undertaken by UNODC, in particular through the Terrorism Prevention Branch and the Global Programme against Money-Laundering, as well as the UNODC field offices, with a view to implementing the aforementioned mandate. It should be read in conjunction with the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime" (E/CN.15/2006/12), which provides a detailed account of activities until February 2006.

II. Major substantive developments

A. Recommendations of the Secretary-General for a global counter-terrorism strategy

3. The year under review has, like past years, been marked by terrorist attacks, which have further highlighted the need for a coordinated global approach towards combating terrorism. In the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/1), the Secretary-General was invited to submit proposals to the General Assembly and the Security Council to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to assist States in combating terrorism and to enhance the coordination of United Nations activities in that regard. In his report of 27 April 2006, "Uniting against terrorism: recommendations for a global counter-terrorism strategy" (A/60/825), the Secretary-General provided the Assembly with recommendations for a collective global effort to fight terrorism, especially in developing State capacity to defeat terrorism and defend human rights.

4. In his report, the Secretary-General highlighted the accumulated experience of UNODC in providing legislative and other assistance to facilitate drug control, combat transnational organized crime, money-laundering, terrorism and corruption and enhance international cooperation, especially on extradition and mutual assistance in criminal matters. The Secretary-General also noted that the Office's

ability to do so was enhanced through the use of its field offices, which play a unique role in facilitating and enhancing the provision of technical assistance to States, upon request, regarding the universal instruments related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism. In his recommendations, the Secretary-General underlined the role of the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC as a provider of technical assistance in legislative drafting and international cooperation, as well as in the training of criminal justice officials. He emphasized that considerable work remained to be done on legislation and on strengthening States' institutional structures and mechanisms to implement it. He urged UNODC to continue its work in that regard and underlined that Member States should consider additional regular budget funding for the Terrorism Prevention Branch for those types of activities.

5. In delivering technical assistance to States, UNODC focuses on addressing ways of strengthening States' capacity to counter terrorism, which is a key element of the Secretary-General's recommendations for a global counter-terrorism strategy. That is done by providing specialized legal expertise to strengthen criminal justice systems with a view to facilitating the effective implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism and relevant Security Council resolutions and with a view to promoting the rule of law.

B. Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force

6. UNODC is an active member of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, established by the Secretary-General in June 2005. The Task Force, a coordinating and information-sharing body of an advisory nature, serves as a forum to discuss strategic issues and to develop policy recommendations. Chaired by the Office of the Secretary-General, it brings together 23 key actors of the United Nations system and its partners that can contribute to an effective coordinated fight against terrorism. UNODC hosted one of the meetings of the Task Force in January 2006.

C. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism

7. The International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism¹ was adopted by the General Assembly on 13 April 2005. It was opened for signature by all States on 14 September 2005 and will remain open until 31 December 2006. As of 11 July 2006, the Nuclear Terrorism Convention had been signed by 106 States and had been ratified by Kenya, Mexico and Slovakia. The Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

8. In its resolution 2005/19, the Economic and Social Council requested UNODC, upon request, to promote in the course of its technical assistance activities the speedy ratification and full implementation of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. General Assembly resolution 60/43 of 8 December 2005, entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism", further

recognized the role of the Terrorism Prevention Branch in assisting States in becoming parties to, and implementing, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. In response, UNODC has initiated activities in this regard and will organize regional and national technical assistance workshops on the ratification and the legislative implementation of the Convention.

D. Protocols and amendments to the universal legal instruments against terrorism

9. In its resolution 60/43, the General Assembly urged all States to consider, as a matter of priority, becoming parties to the following instruments: the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material,² the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation³ and the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf.⁴ Activities to raise awareness of those Protocols and the Amendment and to encourage States to become parties to those instruments as soon as possible are under way. UNODC stands ready to provide further support in this regard.

E. Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

10. At its fifteenth session, from 24 to 28 April 2006, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice considered its standing item on strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in preventing and combating terrorism. During the deliberations, terrorism was identified as one of the most serious challenges facing mankind, and it was condemned in all its forms and manifestations. Support was expressed for the adoption of a comprehensive United Nations strategy to respond to the challenge in line with the recommendations of the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change (see A/59/565), the report of the Secretary-General entitled "In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all" (A/59/2005) and the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/1). It was emphasized that the enhancement of the role of the United Nations in capacity-building, providing technical assistance and promoting regional and bilateral cooperation should be among the most important elements of such a strategy.

11. The Commission expressed support for the assistance provided by UNODC to States in reviewing domestic legislation and procedures and in strengthening capacity to implement laws, rules and procedures, as well as for the technical assistance tools developed by UNODC, including the various legislative guides, training manuals and electronic legal resources. The provision of such tools was recognized as a crucial component of a sustainable capacity-building approach. Several speakers underlined the importance of upholding the rule of law and respect for human rights in the fight against terrorism. It was further emphasized that international cooperation, especially extradition and mutual legal assistance, was crucial to any effort to prevent and combat terrorism. The important work being carried out by the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate as well as the complementarity of the technical assistance delivered by UNODC and its

Terrorism Prevention Branch were highlighted, in conjunction with a call for further reinforcement of those efforts.

12. The international community and donors were called upon to provide additional financial resources for UNODC counter-terrorism activities, especially in view of the need to expand the magnitude of its activities to meet the increasing requirements of States for the implementation of the universal instruments.

III. Cooperation with the subsidiary bodies of the Security Council

A. Cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate

13. UNODC has kept the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate fully informed of its activities, and has shared with the Committee and its Executive Directorate all mission reports and the periodic matrices of ongoing and planned technical assistance activities. Briefings were provided by the Terrorism Prevention Branch to the Committee and its Executive Directorate in March 2005 and June 2006, and by the Global Programme against Money-Laundering to the Executive Directorate in June 2006. Since June 2005, the Terrorism Prevention Branch has participated in the country visits of the Executive Directorate to Albania, Algeria, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United Republic of Tanzania. The Executive Directorate has provided to UNODC its assessment of the technical assistance needs of 47 countries in Africa, the Americas, the Caribbean, South, Central and West Asia, the Pacific and Europe, with the request that UNODC should attempt to assist in meeting those needs, in consultation with the concerned countries.

B. Cooperation with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and its Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team

14. Cooperation has been strengthened between UNODC and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities and its Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team. In March 2006, members of the Monitoring Team met relevant UNODC staff to discuss possible areas of cooperation. In June 2006, the Terrorism Prevention Branch briefed the Al-Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Committee and the Monitoring Team on the mandate of UNODC. Subsequently, the Committee endorsed the proposal of the Monitoring Team to work with UNODC, in coordination with the Executive Directorate, in several areas. When providing technical assistance to States, UNODC will reinforce States' international capacity in the legislative and regulatory areas to implement the Al-Qaida and Taliban sanctions regime, in particular the assets freeze measures, and assist States in drafting the parts of their reports to the Committee in areas in which UNODC has specialized expertise. UNODC will also assist in disseminating information on the Al-Qaida and Taliban sanctions regime and in explaining to the relevant national

authorities, including judges and prosecutors, the scope of States' obligations with regard to measures under the Al-Qaida and Taliban sanctions regime imposed by Security Council resolution 1267 (1999) and subsequent resolutions.

C. Cooperation with the Security Council Working Group established pursuant to resolution 1566 (2004)

15. In its resolution 1566 (2004) of 8 October 2004, the Security Council decided to establish a working group to consider and submit recommendations to the Council on practical measures to be imposed upon individuals, groups or entities involved in or associated with terrorist activities, other than those designated by the Al-Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Committee. The Council further requested that the working group consider the possibility of establishing an international fund to compensate victims of terrorist acts and their families and submit its recommendations to the Council. At the invitation of the Working Group, UNODC provided a briefing to the Working Group in March 2005. In its report to the Security Council of 16 December 2005 (S/2005/789), the Working Group recognized the importance of helping victims of terrorist acts and recommended that the best approach for the time being was to encourage individual States to determine ways and means to extend assistance to victims of terrorist acts.

IV. Technical assistance initiatives

16. UNODC, through its Terrorism Prevention Branch, has conducted numerous counter-terrorism technical assistance activities at the national, subregional and regional levels within the framework of the global project on strengthening the legal regime against terrorism. The Anti-Money-Laundering Unit of UNODC is conducting activities on countering the financing of terrorism and money-laundering through the Global Programme against Money-Laundering.

17. The activities of the Terrorism Prevention Branch follow a five-step methodology: (a) analysing relevant national legislation; (b) working with national authorities and identifying needs; (c) assisting in drafting national laws for implementing counter-terrorism instruments; (d) recommending further implementation steps and undertaking active follow-up; and (e) training criminal justice officials in implementing the new laws and international judicial cooperation. The focus of the technical assistance of UNODC is shifting from the primary phase of ratification support to the more complex phase of legislative implementation and support for national counter-terrorism capacity-building for criminal justice systems, in particular through specialized training in the judicial and prosecutorial fields. The scope of assistance provided has been broadening, in terms of geographical reach, the number of countries receiving assistance and the substantive content of the assistance provided. A concerted effort is also being made by UNODC to initiate and reinforce technical assistance delivery, especially in Southern and East Africa, as well as in South Asia and the Pacific.

A. Bilateral activities

18. UNODC continued to undertake technical assistance missions to countries requesting legal advice on the ratification of provisions of the universal anti-terrorism instruments and their incorporation into national legislation. Those missions often result in action plans. Since the start of the global project on strengthening the legal regime against terrorism in January 2003, 77 countries have been provided with direct bilateral technical assistance, which has contributed to an increased number of ratifications and the development of new or revised counter-terrorism legislation in at least 29 countries.

19. From July 2005 to June 2006, the Terrorism Prevention Branch has conducted various technical assistance activities involving the following countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Comoros, Croatia, Equatorial Guinea, Georgia, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of the Congo, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Montenegro, South Africa, Uzbekistan and Yemen.

20. In addition, the Terrorism Prevention Branch has conducted videoconferences as a cost-effective means of delivering technical assistance, especially for follow-up activities and the sharing of expertise with legal practitioners, with the following countries: Central African Republic, Congo, Madagascar, Mali, Sri Lanka and United Republic of Tanzania. For example, experts from the Congo discussed specific aspects of their penal law reform relating to terrorism at a videoconference on the legislative incorporation of the universal instruments against terrorism, held in May 2006.

21. Training activities have been undertaken to provide legal practitioners with information on the international conventions and protocols against terrorism and on international cooperation in criminal matters. UNODC has initiated a specialized training programme in combating terrorism to train criminal justice practitioners in counter-terrorism issues. Upon the request of the Government of Burkina Faso, a three-week pilot training session was organized in February–March 2006, during which five judges and prosecutors from Burkina Faso were trained by various specialized organizations and institutions in various countries and at UNODC headquarters.

22. Following specific requests from countries to receive combined training on money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, the Terrorism Prevention Branch and the Global Programme against Money-Laundering organized and moderated joint workshops in the Gambia in June 2005 and in Yemen in March 2006.

B. Subregional, regional and international activities

23. Initial regional workshops to mobilize political commitment and intensify national action to ratify and implement the universal instruments against terrorism have been followed by an intensification of support in the area of international cooperation in criminal matters relating to terrorism, as well as training seminars and specialized courses to reinforce the ability of the national criminal justice systems to tackle terrorist criminal behaviours. Furthermore, UNODC has also

concentrated its efforts to review the progress made in this area of work and to identify gaps where assistance is still necessary. From July 2005 to June 2006, 10 regional and subregional workshops took place in cooperation with various organizations (see the annex to the present report).

24. The Madrid Ministerial Round Table of West and Central African Countries on a Counter-Terrorism Legal Framework took place from 25 to 26 May 2006 in Madrid. The representatives of 26 West and Central African countries attended, as well as representatives from various organizations, including the African Union, the Central African Economic and Monetary Union, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the Economic Community of Central African States, the European Union, the International Criminal Police Organization, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The government representatives reported on the progress made in their respective countries to ratify the universal legal instruments against terrorism, bring their national legal systems in line with the provisions of such instruments and report to the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council on steps taken to implement Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). The Round Table adopted the Madrid Declaration and Plan of Action on strengthening the legal regime against terrorism in West and Central Africa, which specifies concrete measures and steps to be taken by all participating countries at the national level and appropriate joint activities at the subregional level.

25. The Ministerial Conference on International Cooperation against Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime was held in Panama City from 4 to 7 April 2006, in cooperation with the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism of the Organization of American States, and the Government of Panama. It was attended by officials from Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, as well as from the Counter-Terrorism Committee and relevant international organizations. The Conference culminated in the adoption of the Panama Declaration (A/60/820, annex), which is a comprehensive document manifesting the commitment of participating countries in the fight against terrorism and organized crime and which contains important guidelines for the continuation of UNODC technical assistance activities in those countries.

26. The Third Conference of Ministers of Justice of Francophone African Countries for the ratification and implementation of the universal instruments against terrorism, which was jointly organized with the International Organization of la Francophonie and the Government of Egypt, was held from 7 to 9 February 2006 in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt. The conference participants adopted a declaration in which the countries made a strong commitment to become parties and implement the universal instruments against terrorism and called upon UNODC to provide necessary assistance for strengthening international cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism. The Sharm el-Sheikh declaration had been preceded by two declarations, which were adopted in Cairo, on 4 September 2003, and in Port Louis, on 27 October 2004. At the next conference, which will be held in Burkina Faso in December 2006, the ministers of justice will review the status of the implementation of the Sharm el-Sheikh declaration.

27. From 11 to 17 March 2006, UNODC organized, jointly with the Ministry of Justice and the Central Bank of Djibouti, a training workshop for States members of

the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) on international cooperation in the fight against terrorism and its financing. Among the topics addressed at the workshop were money-laundering, terrorist financing and international legal and police cooperation. Delegates from 15 COMESA member States as well as experts from the Central Bank of Djibouti and various governmental departments, attended the working sessions.

C. Activities to counter money-laundering and the financing of terrorism

28. The International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism,⁶ which entered into force on 10 April 2002, requires States parties to the Convention to take measures to protect their financial systems from abuse by persons planning or engaged in terrorist activity. The Global Programme against Money-Laundering of UNODC has been assisting Member States in achieving that objective by strengthening the ability of Member States to implement measures in anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism and assisting them in detecting, seizing and confiscating illicit proceeds. The Global Programme has been fulfilling its mandate principally through technical cooperation and information collection on anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism. With the assistance of advisers stationed in the field, the Global Programme has been assisting legal, financial and law enforcement authorities to develop the necessary infrastructure to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. Specific initiatives have been prepared on awareness-raising, legislative drafting, training and institution-building, in particular the establishment of financial intelligence units, which are the central agencies responsible for receiving, analysing and disseminating information related to anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism. Over the years, the Global Programme has developed and maintained strategic relationships and conducted many joint projects with partner international organizations working in that field, including technical assistance partners and standard-setting bodies.

29. On behalf of a partnership of international organizations involved in anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, the Global Programme administers a one-stop research resource, which includes a password-restricted legal database analysing the relevant legislation of Member States.

D. Increasing synergies and operational partnerships

30. The counter-terrorism activities of UNODC are aligned with its strategic objective of promoting the rule of law. The initiatives of UNODC to counter terrorism, organized crime and corruption are based on the premise that, to be effective, they should operate within the framework of strong criminal justice institutions working within the rule of law. As the custodian of United Nations standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice, technical assistance offered by UNODC focuses on strengthening the criminal justice process and institutions. That includes projects aimed at improving the management and operation of law enforcement agencies, courts and the judiciary, as well as penitentiary systems. Counter-terrorism work is thus undertaken with a cross-cutting

perspective, taking fully into account the work on the drugs and crime conventions. The transversality of the work of UNODC on international cooperation in criminal matters related to drugs, crime and terrorism gives UNODC and its field offices a comparative advantage in assisting Member States in countering those phenomena.

31. Special efforts have been made to achieve an increased specialized field-level presence. The key is to have an impact where it matters most—on the ground, with lawmakers and law enforcers. In that regard, the UNODC global network of field offices has been a major asset. Those offices contribute to and facilitate the delivery of technical assistance by UNODC in the counter-terrorism work of the United Nations. In particular, a subregional project component for West and Central Africa was initiated by the UNODC Regional Office for West and Central Africa in Dakar and then elaborated by UNODC in coordination with the Executive Secretariat of the Economic Community of West African States and the General Secretariat of the Economic Community of Central African States. The first element of that project component was the aforementioned Madrid Ministerial Round Table of West and Central African Countries on a Counter-Terrorism Legal Framework of May 2006.

32. UNODC seeks to implement its activities with the assistance of national, subregional and international experts in order to combine and benefit from expertise and perspectives at all levels. Those experts provide specialized national and subregional input and perspectives and facilitate effective follow-up to the activities of the Terrorism Prevention Branch and the Global Programme against Money-Laundering. Currently, UNODC field experts are placed in Latin America and the Caribbean, Central Asia, West and Central Africa, East, Southern and North Africa, the Middle East, South-East Asia, the Pacific and the Commonwealth of Independent States. They had an opportunity to share lessons learned and discuss best practices in providing technical assistance in international cooperation on legal matters in combating terrorism during the Terrorism Prevention Branch field expert training held in March 2006 and the Global Programme's mentors meeting held at UNODC headquarters in December 2005.

33. Efforts are being made to maximize impact through operational partnerships and to avoid duplication of efforts. The technical assistance activities of UNODC are closely coordinated, and, whenever feasible, they are carried out jointly with other United Nations bodies, in particular the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, and with regional and international organizations. Consultations with the International Atomic Energy Agency have been initiated regarding venues of cooperation for the ratification and the implementation of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. Technical assistance activities are undertaken in close partnership, consultation and cooperation with the African Union, the Council of Europe, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Counter-Terrorism Action Group of the Group of Eight, the Economic Community of Central African States, the Economic Community of West African States, the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) and the FATF-style regional bodies, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization, the International Organization of la Francophonie, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the International Development Law Organization, the International Monetary Fund, the International Organization for Migration, the League of Arab States, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human

Rights, the Organization of American States, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Southern African Development Community, the Terrorist Working Group of the European Union and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, among others.

34. UNODC and the Commonwealth Secretariat, in particular its Criminal Law Section, have worked together for a number of years. In the year under review, the Terrorism Prevention Branch conducted several technical assistance and training workshops in partnership with the Commonwealth Secretariat, involving Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho and South Africa. In addition, the Branch provided substantive input for the Commonwealth Secretariat project on capacity-building in combating terrorism: training of trainers programme, held from 12 to 16 December 2005 in Nicosia, Cyprus and from 13 to 17 March 2006 in Kingston, Jamaica. The similarities of the mandates, approaches and main objectives of the two organizations provide a firm basis for a joint and collaborative programme of work focused on delivering technical assistance and training on counter-terrorism to selected Commonwealth countries. A common understanding has been reached to implement activities and partnerships jointly to the maximum extent possible.

35. Over the past years, cooperation between UNODC and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) has continued to evolve. There has been strengthened cooperation with the Action against Terrorism Unit and the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of OSCE, and joint participation in UNODC and OSCE technical assistance activities. OSCE has joined UNODC in both bilateral and subregional technical assistance workshops in Central Asia and the Caucasus. A joint OSCE-UNODC expert workshop to promote international judicial cooperation and UNODC technical assistance tools took place in March 2006. The Terrorism Prevention Branch and OSCE are planning a joint subregional counter-terrorism workshop, scheduled to take place from 13 to 15 September 2006 in Antalya, Turkey. The Global Programme against Money-Laundering and OSCE are also working on a joint subregional workshop for prosecutors in Southern Europe on money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, scheduled to be held in Vienna in September 2006.

36. UNODC has been building on a strategic partnership with the European Union (EU) in the implementation of the EU legislative framework for enhancing international cooperation against terrorism within the requirements of the numerous Security Council resolutions and the universal legal instruments against terrorism. Thus, UNODC has shared information regarding ongoing and planned technical assistance activities at the country and regional levels with the EU interlocutors responsible for planning and implementing counter-terrorism actions. The Terrorism Prevention Branch and the Directorate-General for External Relations of the European Commission have identified transregional actions that can be elements of cooperation. Common priorities have been identified as a result of several meetings with representatives of the Council of the European Union Working Party on Terrorism (COTER), the EU Counter-terrorism Coordinator and the European Commission.

37. Building on the previous engagement and cooperation with the African Union (AU), and in line with the overall UNODC plan of action for Africa, UNODC has sought to strengthen collaboration with AU on legal and related aspects of counter-terrorism. The Terrorism Prevention Branch participated in the second

high-level intergovernmental meeting on the prevention and combating of terrorism in Africa, organized by the African Union Commission, during which the African Centre for Study and Research on Terrorism was officially established. Collaborative initiatives have been developed with the Regional Security and Counter-Terrorism Programme of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and with the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Detailed workplans have been elaborated with IGAD and SADC, including a series of national and subregional workshops and technical assistance activities. A training seminar for member States of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) on international legal cooperation against terrorism, jointly organized by UNODC and ECOWAS, is scheduled to take place in Abuja, Nigeria from 24 to 26 July 2006.

38. UNODC has established a permanent operational partnership with the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism of the Organization of American States. Training seminars, workshops, ministerial conferences and technical assistance missions have been jointly organized and conducted by the two organizations in an effort to ensure full coordination, avoid duplication of efforts and increase the impact of technical assistance through synergies and complementarities. Activities undertaken include the organization of specialized training courses for judges and prosecutors at the national, subregional and regional levels and of joint national legislative assistance missions, in particular to Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Paraguay, to provide the necessary support for the correct incorporation into national legislation of international requirements established by the international legal framework against terrorism.

39. UNODC and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) have further strengthened their working relationship during the reporting period. UNODC addressed the ICAO Council on 30 November 2005 in order to inform the representatives of States members of the Council and concerned ICAO Secretariat staff about its special legal advisory services in criminal matters. On the occasion of the launching of the ICAO Coordinated Assistance and Development Section (CAD), the Acting Chief of CAD and the Chief of the Terrorism Prevention Branch held working sessions to initiate cooperation in the field of technical assistance and training in aviation security, especially relating to its legal framework. Future cooperation may include the regular sharing of information and technical assistance tools, undertaking joint technical assistance activities in areas of training, enhancing States' capacity to prevent terrorism and developing joint training programmes.

40. During the general meeting with the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), held in Vienna in July 2004, OIC and UNODC agreed to enhance their cooperation in the delivery of technical assistance, cooperate on capacity-building and training for the OIC General Secretariat and closely coordinate with each other in convening a counter-terrorism workshop. On 11 and 12 April 2006, the Terrorism Prevention Branch held a workshop on the universal legal framework against terrorism for OIC General Secretariat staff and representatives of the counter-terrorism group of OIC member States.

41. UNODC has also strengthened cooperation with the Department of Political Affairs and the World Bank, both of which are members of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. The Department of Political Affairs has facilitated

briefings by UNODC to the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), in March 2005 and June 2006 in close coordination with the Chairpersons of those two Committees. Furthermore, UNODC and the World Bank have held consultations regarding joint technical assistance projects, including on anti-money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.

E. Technical assistance tools

42. In order to achieve sustained impact, UNODC has developed and disseminated effective tools for international criminal justice cooperation in countering terrorism. In addition to previously elaborated technical assistance tools such as legislative guides, checklists and a counter-terrorism legislation database, new tools and substantive working documents are being developed.

43. In its resolution 2005/19, the Economic and Social Council requested UNODC to finalize the draft guide for legislative incorporation and implementation of the universal instruments against terrorism and to develop it further to serve as a training tool when providing assistance to States, upon request, in capacity-building for the implementation of the universal instruments related to terrorism. That guide was finalized during the period under review.

44. The Terrorism Prevention Branch is currently developing a training manual on judicial international cooperation against terrorism for members of the judiciary and prosecutorial office. In order to take fully into account the needs of the practitioners, the working document will be based on the recommendations of a group of experts. The first expert meeting took place in Siracusa, Italy, in June 2005. During the second meeting, in Vancouver, Canada in May 2006, 18 governmental experts and experts of international organizations commented on the parts of the draft manual that specifically deal with the principles and obligations of international cooperation against terrorism, mutual legal assistance, extradition, other forms of surrender and tools of international cooperation. The group of experts will meet again at the beginning of 2007 to review the progress made on drafting the manual. Other new tools currently being developed include a guide on the new International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and comparative studies on counter-terrorism legislative developments in selected countries.

45. The Legal Advisory Section of UNODC has developed a mutual legal assistance request writer tool, which enables justice system authorities to quickly draft effective mutual legal assistance requests to other States. The software tool covers all serious crimes under international conventions, including the terrorism instruments. The Legal Advisory Section is also developing a new software tool to enable central authorities, judges and prosecutors to write effective extradition requests and is elaborating a model bill on the proceeds of crime and unlawful activities, money-laundering and terrorist financing for common law countries. In addition, UNODC has further developed a universal model law on extradition and is in the process of finalizing a model law on mutual legal assistance.

46. In a joint initiative with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Global Programme against Money-Laundering of UNODC finalized, in March 2006, an

updated version of a model law on money-laundering and the financing of terrorism for civil law systems. The model law provides guidance for countries wishing to enact or update their legislation on anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism. It incorporates revised internationally accepted standards on anti-money-laundering and countering terrorist financing, such as the relevant United Nations conventions, various regional agreements and best practices. Additionally, UNODC participated with representatives from the Commonwealth Secretariat and IMF in a working group to update the model law for common law countries.

V. A results-oriented approach: measuring impact

47. UNODC measures the impact of its technical assistance and related activities against a set of tangible indicators such as the increase in the number of ratifications of the universal legal instruments, the number of countries that draft and implement new counter-terrorism laws following assistance from UNODC, the number of officials trained and briefed on the universal instruments and related issues, the number of technical assistance tools developed and disseminated and comments from Member States on the work of UNODC.

48. UNODC has conducted many technical assistance activities at the national, subregional and regional levels within the framework of its global project on strengthening the legal regime against terrorism. Since the project's launch in January 2003, the Terrorism Prevention Branch has supported 119 countries directly or indirectly in ratifying or implementing the universal legal instruments against terrorism. Its work has contributed significantly to increasing the number of countries that have ratified all first 12 universal legal instruments related to terrorism. In January 2003, when the global project started, only 26 countries had ratified all 12 universal instruments. As of 27 June 2006, 79 countries had ratified all 12 universal instruments. Similarly, 98 countries had ratified six or less of the 12 instruments in January 2003. As of June 2006, that number has been brought down to 33. In addition to increased ratifications, the assistance has resulted in the development of new or revised counter-terrorism legislation in at least 29 countries. More than 3,000 criminal justice officials have been given specialized substantive briefings on the legal aspects and obligations of the universal legal instruments against terrorism. As mentioned above, UNODC has developed or is in the process of developing several technical assistance tools to help countries strengthen their legal regimes against terrorism.

VI. Resources for technical assistance

49. The counter-terrorism activities of UNODC have grown significantly in number and in scope since 2003. A further expansion of activities will be necessary because an increasing number of countries will seek assistance in strengthening their legal regimes against terrorism and because more of the requesting countries will move from the phase of ratification support to the phase of implementation and related support for national capacity-building. That will necessitate increased resource allocations both in the United Nations regular budget—which currently allocates only \$1 million per year from which the core functions of the Terrorism

Prevention Branch are provided for—and in voluntary contributions, which allow for the delivery of technical assistance.

50. Donor support to UNODC and its Terrorism Prevention Branch has been steadily increasing. Between January 2003 and June 2006, voluntary contributions, both paid and pledged, for the activities of the Terrorism Prevention Branch totalled approximately \$11.6 million. Contributions and pledges were made by the following 16 countries: Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. However, the core resource allocation in the regular budget has remained the same since 2003.

51. The technical assistance activities of the Global Programme against Money-Laundering rely almost exclusively on voluntary contributions from donors, which include: Canada, France, Italy, Liechtenstein, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the Asian Development Bank. However, while the number of requests for specialized assistance is increasing, only one position is funded under the regular budget.

VII. The road ahead

52. The focus of the technical assistance activities of UNODC and its Terrorism Prevention Branch is increasingly shifting from the phase of ratification support to the phase of legislative implementation and support for national counter-terrorism capacity-building for criminal justice systems, in particular through specialized training in the judicial and prosecutorial fields. The promotion of international and regional cooperation in criminal matters relating to terrorism will continue to be a priority focus, and special efforts will be made to promote the ratification of the new International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. While taking follow-up measures for countries that have been receiving assistance, especially in Africa, the Middle East and Latin America, substantial attention will be given to broadening geographical reach, in particular to countries in South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific and the Caucasus. UNODC will continue to build upon and enhance the relations established with relevant regional and subregional organizations in order to sustain political will.

53. The generous pledges received so far have provided the critical mass of resources to make the counter-terrorism technical assistance mandate of UNODC an operational reality. However, the further support of Member States is a prerequisite for success. Realizing the full potential of the expanded UNODC counter-terrorism activities requires increased resource allocations, both in the United Nations regular budget and in voluntary contributions.

Notes

¹ General Assembly resolution 59/290, annex.

² Adopted on 8 July 2005 by the Conference to Consider Proposed Amendments to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

³ Adopted on 14 October 2005 by the Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the SUA Treaties (LEG/CONF 15/21).

⁴ Adopted on 14 October 2005 by the Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the SUA Treaties (LEG/CONF 15/22).

⁵ General Assembly resolution 54/109, annex.

Annex**Other subregional activities conducted between July 2005 and June 2006**

Other subregional activities that took place between July 2005 and June 2006 include: the regional judicial training seminar on terrorism and human rights, jointly organized by the Government of Spain and the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism of the Organization of American States, in cooperation with the Attorney-General's Office of Colombia, held in Colombia from 8 to 12 May 2006; the regional workshop on the promotion of international cooperation mechanisms prescribed in the universal legal instruments pertaining to combating terrorism, held in Cairo from 27 to 29 December 2005; the subregional expert workshop for member States of the Indian Ocean Commission to strengthen cooperation in criminal matters related to the universal instruments against terrorism, held in Nairobi from 13 to 15 December 2005; the regional training seminar for Latin American States on the prevention and fight against terrorism and terrorism financing, jointly organized with the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism of the Organization of American States, held in Buenos Aires from 29 November to 2 December 2005; the regional workshop on legislative implementation of universal instruments against terrorism and regional experiences in promoting international cooperation against terrorism for the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States, held in Moscow from 28 to 30 November 2005; the third study tour for Portuguese-speaking countries on the ratification and implementation of the United Nations organized crime and corruption conventions and the universal anti-terrorism instruments, jointly organized with the Government of Portugal, held in Lisbon from 31 October to 4 November 2005; and a videoconference on the fight against international crime: corruption and terrorism, held in Vienna from 25 to 27 October 2005 for 360 magistrates from Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Rwanda and Senegal.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
20 July 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session

Item 95 of the provisional agenda*

Crime prevention and criminal justice

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 60/175 of 16 December 2005, the present report highlights the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular the activities carried out to assist States to respond more effectively to the challenges posed by transnational crime, corruption and terrorism and to build their capacity to prevent crime and to enhance criminal justice activities. It also deals with the factors enabling the strengthening of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, including the work on developing an overarching strategy for the Office as well as the search for more and better information and the mobilization of material support and partnerships. Special attention is given to the revitalization of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and to follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The report includes a set of conclusions and recommendations aimed at further strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme.

* A/61/150.



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Introduction

1. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 60/175 of 16 December 2005, the present report focuses on the various features of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in assisting Member States in their efforts to counter the threats of transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism, as well as to prevent crime and to strengthen criminal justice. The report highlights the main developments during the period under review¹ and further initiatives planned in those areas of work. It also describes the efforts undertaken to strengthen the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and its governing body, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, whose fifteenth session was held in Vienna from 24 to 28 April 2006.

2. The report further contains information on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/17 of 22 July 2005, entitled "International cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime" and of General Assembly resolution 60/177 of 16 December 2005, entitled "Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice". It describes the efforts by the Secretary-General to streamline reporting requirements, in line with the recommendations related to the review of mandates.²

II. Making the world safer from uncivil behaviours

3. During the period under review, UNODC continued to assist Member States in fighting uncivil society and in strengthening peace, security and development by enhancing the capacity of Governments to assess, legislate and operate in the justice and human security areas. The present chapter provides information on the work undertaken to combat transnational organized crime, to curb corruption and to counter terrorism, as well as to prevent crime and strengthen criminal justice. The Programme of Action, 2006-2010, which emanated from the Round Table for Africa held in Abuja on 5 and 6 September 2005, demonstrates the Office's increased efforts to address those threats with a comprehensive approach to technical cooperation, based on the specific needs of the region concerned.

A. Combating transnational organized crime

1. Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

4. The number of States having ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex 1) and the Protocols thereto is increasing steadily.³ While primary responsibility for implementation rests with States parties, the success of the global fight against transnational organized crime also depends upon how effectively the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the review mechanism of the Convention and the Protocols will be able to address issues of compliance and to mobilize assistance to those States parties which require it to fully implement the instruments. The third session of the Conference of the Parties, to be held in Vienna from 9 to 18 October 2006, will be

crucial for the international community to pave the way for a sustainable process of translating the treaty framework into effective responses against transnational organized crime.

5. The third session of the Conference of the Parties will provide States parties with a unique opportunity to review treaty implementation based on information provided by States, as well as to address issues of non-compliance already identified during the past two sessions. In that connection, the General Assembly may wish to take note of the note by the Secretary-General on the reports of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on its first and second sessions, held in Vienna from 28 June to 8 July 2004 and from 10 to 21 October 2005 respectively, which will be made available to it.

6. One of the highlights of the third session of the Conference of the Parties will be the launching of the open-ended interim working group on technical assistance activities, established in accordance with decision 2/6 of the Conference of the Parties. The main function of the working group is to facilitate the process of matching the needs of potential recipients and resources available through active dialogue among stakeholders. More specifically, the group will: (a) review needs for technical assistance; (b) provide guidance on priorities; (c) take into consideration, as appropriate and readily available, information on technical assistance activities; and (d) facilitate mobilization of potential resources. Being an evolving mechanism for technical assistance, the group is subject to review by the Conference of the Parties at its fourth session, in 2008.

7. Under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties and its open-ended interim working group, UNODC, a leading provider of technical assistance for the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols, expects to be able to gear its technical assistance to responding to identified needs in complying with the instruments. The guidance of the Conference of the Parties will also allow UNODC to use its limited resources in a more efficient and integrated manner.

2. **Technical assistance currently provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**

8. During the period under review, UNODC has continued its efforts to promote the universal ratification of and full compliance with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols (see E/CN.15/2006/8). States have been assisted in order to improve their criminal justice capacity and international cooperation. UNODC has provided training for judges, prosecutors and investigators in areas such as complex case analysis, money-laundering, mutual legal assistance, human trafficking, special investigative techniques, use of link analysis software, witness protection and the development of trial skills through mock-trial programmes. Collaboration with other agencies for training and law enforcement cooperation has provided positive results in cross-border cases.

9. In April 2006, UNODC published a report entitled *Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns* that identified 127 countries of origin, 98 transit countries and 137 countries of destination. Global efforts to combat trafficking in persons are hampered by a lack of accurate data. UNODC is assisting Member States in improving data collection, as well as strengthening their capacity to combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants through legislative assistance and

training. To that end, UNODC is developing specialized training materials on the practical aspects of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex II) and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (resolution 55/25, annex III) for criminal justice practitioners.

10. In that connection, the attention of the General Assembly is drawn to the draft resolution entitled "Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking", recommended by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifteenth session for adoption by the Economic and Social Council,⁴ in which the Council would request UNODC to organize a meeting on technical assistance in order to coordinate the work of agencies and bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant intergovernmental organizations working in the area of trafficking in persons.

11. Strengthening the capacity of Member States to combat illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition needs also to be given priority. Several UNODC field offices are implementing projects providing technical assistance to Member States in preventing the proliferation of illicit firearms and ammunition. Projects are aimed at strengthening investigative capacity as well as relevant institution-building. Additionally, UNODC will be working with Member States to develop guidelines that will assist States with the practical implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition (General Assembly resolution 55/255, annex), such as establishing licensing systems, implementing security measures and the marking of firearms. The first workshop is scheduled for late 2006.

12. Kidnapping is a growing international crime problem. In April 2006, UNODC published a *Counter-Kidnapping Manual* with training materials for law enforcement practitioners and prosecutors, which had been pilot tested in Trinidad and Tobago in March 2006. Additional training will be conducted in 2006.

13. In that connection, the attention of the Assembly is drawn to the draft resolution entitled "International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims", recommended by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifteenth session through the Economic and Social Council for adoption by the Assembly,⁵ in which the Assembly would invite Member States to consider the possibility of using the operational manual against kidnapping and requests UNODC to provide Member States, upon request, with technical assistance and advice in implementing the provisions of that manual.

14. Protecting witnesses is particularly important for the investigation and prosecution of cases involving organized crime, where perpetrators are difficult to identify and often resort to intimidation and violence in order to avoid prosecution and maintain their criminal operations. In order to assist States in drawing up efficient programmes for witness protection, UNODC is developing guidelines for the establishment of witness protection agencies and facilitating a series of regional meetings to assess national laws and policies, exchange experience, strengthen existing programmes or enhance cross-border cooperation. Regional meetings were

organized for States of Latin America and the Caribbean and for States of Asia and the Pacific in November 2005 and in June 2006, respectively. During the period under review, UNODC also developed a larger project offering technical assistance to develop and strengthen witness protection programmes.

B. Curbing corruption

1. Entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and Conference of the States Parties to the Convention

15. The United Nations Convention against Corruption (General Assembly resolution 58/4, annex) entered into force on 14 December 2005 and, as at 30 June 2006, had been signed by 140 States and ratified or acceded to by 59 States. In accordance with article 63 of the Convention, the first session of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention will be held within one year of the entry into force. At the time of writing, consultations were under way between UNODC and the Government of Jordan on arrangements for the first session, to be held in Amman in early December 2006.

16. The attention of the General Assembly is drawn to the draft resolution entitled "International cooperation in the fight against corruption", recommended by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifteenth session for adoption by the Economic and Social Council,⁶ in which the Council would call upon all Member States to hold intensive consultations and make proposals for the preparations of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, including by open-ended consultations facilitated by UNODC; and would request the Office to continue its collaboration with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) to prepare a technical guide to support practitioners in the implementation of the Convention, and to continue to assist States with sustainable capacity-building focused on the promotion of the implementation of the Convention.

2. Promotion of the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

17. During the period under review, the Office organized a series of high-level regional seminars to promote the ratification and implementation of the Convention against Corruption (see E/CN.15/2006/9). The seminars brought together policymakers and practitioners and provided participating countries with a platform for the sharing of experience, good practices and innovative initiatives. A range of key issues emerged during the seminars, such as the importance of developing national anti-corruption strategies, including strong preventive measures; of establishing anti-corruption bodies with adequate political, functional and budgetary independence; of developing a methodology, including establishing objective indicators, for assessing progress in the implementation of the Convention; of promoting existing mechanisms of international cooperation, especially in the field of extradition and mutual legal assistance; and of developing mechanisms for asset recovery. Participants also noted the importance of the technical assistance provided by UNODC. The conduct of joint initiatives with other regional and international

organizations, including joint training courses aimed at building national capacity, was particularly encouraged.

18. Jointly with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Stability Pact Anti-Corruption Initiative [of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe], the Inter-American Development Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Office conducted three regional training seminars for specialized prosecutors and investigators on handling anti-corruption casework, involving a total of 67 countries from Latin America and the Caribbean, from Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia and from Southern and Eastern Africa. Together with UNDP, a regional forum on anti-corruption institutions from Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia was conducted in December 2005, at which policy and practical issues were discussed concerning the drafting of anti-corruption legislation and its enforcement, the creation of anti-corruption bodies, as well as preventive measures.

19. Legal advisory services were provided under a project launched in Viet Nam for the drafting of a national law against corruption, which was approved by the National Assembly at the end of 2005. The Office was also involved in the provision of legal expertise on different drafts of the Cambodian anti-corruption legislation to bring them in line with the requirements of the Convention. A technical assistance mission to Equatorial Guinea in September 2005 aimed to accelerate the ratification process and to provide national authorities with legal advisory services regarding the legislative implementation of the crime conventions. The Guinean Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code were amended in November 2005 with the support of UNODC with a view to incorporating the requirements of the universal instruments against terrorism and the crime conventions. The Office also assisted Benin with a desk review of its draft anti-corruption law and with participation in the session of the National Commission on Legislation and Codification, held from 6 to 10 February 2006 in Cotonou, at which the draft law was reviewed before its submission to Parliament.

20. UNODC also provided capacity-building assistance at the country level. Within the project to support the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission and the Nigerian judiciary, the Office conducted an in-depth assessment of the regulatory and institutional situation with a view to recommending legislative and other measures to strengthen the framework to combat money-laundering and the asset recovery capacity. A similar assessment was conducted in Kenya in early 2006. In South Africa, a national action plan for judicial reform was adopted in 2005, including measures to enhance access to justice, to strengthen confidence in the courts, to increase coordination towards an integrated justice system and to improve the quality and efficiency of justice delivery. In Colombia, the Office worked with local partners to implement action plans to enhance the transparency and accountability of the local administration and launched preparatory assistance to strengthen the integrity of the national police. The project in Lebanon, including the development of a code of citizenship for youth and educational material to enhance awareness among adolescents about corruption as well as the launch of an information campaign to increase the adherence of youth to the rule of law, was completed in 2005. In the Islamic Republic of Iran, a road map of judicial reform was prepared during a workshop on best international practices for judicial conduct

and integrity for top-ranking judicial staff. In Indonesia, more than 200 judges and prosecutors were trained in handling corruption cases. The Office organized "town hall" meetings, providing an opportunity for more than 1,500 citizens to interact with local justice sector representatives; radio and television programmes have been launched, informing the public about their basic rights and existing complaints mechanisms; and information materials have been made available to all the courts of the country. The final declaration of the first National Integrity Meeting for the Judiciary in Indonesia in May 2006 called upon the Government to support the judiciary to strengthen judicial integrity and capacity and requested the Supreme Court and the Judicial Commission to develop guidelines for the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Judges, taking into account the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct (E/CN.4/2003/65, annex).

21. In that connection, the attention of the General Assembly is drawn to the draft resolution on "Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct", recommended by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifteenth session for adoption by the Economic and Social Council,⁷ in which the Council would invite Member States to encourage their judiciaries to take into consideration the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct when reviewing or developing rules with respect to the professional and ethical conduct of members of the judiciary.

22. The second International Anti-Corruption Day, observed on 9 December 2005, was marked in Vienna and New York, as well as in 17 UNODC field offices, by a number of activities that included press conferences, the launching of publications, television and radio talk shows and the broadcasting of public service announcements.

C. Countering terrorism

23. The year under review has been marked by new serious attacks, reminding the international community of the urgency of addressing the terrorist threat. In his report entitled "Uniting against terrorism: recommendations for a global counter-terrorism strategy" (A/60/825 and Corr.1), the Secretary-General presented recommendations for a collective global effort to counter terrorism, in particular to build state capacity in that area while protecting human rights.

24. In pursuance of its mandates, UNODC focuses on addressing these elements in strengthening States' capacity to counter terrorism, more specifically through the provision of specialized legal expertise to reinforce the legal regime against terrorism.⁸ Technical assistance activities at the national, subregional and regional levels have been conducted within the framework of the global project on strengthening the legal regime against terrorism. Since January 2003, UNODC has supported 119 States, either directly or indirectly, in ratifying and implementing the universal legal instruments related to terrorism and has contributed significantly to increasing the number of States that have ratified the 12 first instruments. In addition to increased ratifications, that assistance has resulted in new or revised counter-terrorism legislation being developed in at least 29 countries. UNODC has also helped States to compile the legal and criminal justice data needed for the reports to the Counter-Terrorism Committee, established by the Security Council in its resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001.

25. UNODC's work in that area is also focusing on capacity-building. Initial regional workshops to mobilize political commitment and to intensify national action to ratify and implement the universal instruments related to terrorism have been followed by an intensification of support in the area of international cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism, as well as training seminars and specialized courses to reinforce the ability of the national criminal justice systems to tackle terrorist criminal behaviour. Furthermore, UNODC has also concentrated its efforts to review the progress made in that area of work and to identify gaps where assistance is still necessary. It should be noted that UNODC's technical assistance efforts in all the areas of its competency to countries in need have expanded.

26. Technical assistance is provided in close coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate and in cooperation with other relevant regional and international organizations. Since June 2005, UNODC has participated in country visits of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to Albania, Algeria, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United Republic of Tanzania.

27. In order to achieve sustained impact, UNODC has developed and disseminated tools for international criminal cooperation in countering terrorism, including legislative guides, checklists and a counter-terrorism legislation database. New tools and substantive working documents, based on best practices identified by international experts, are currently being developed.

28. The attention of the General Assembly is drawn to the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which contains more detailed information on activities undertaken in the area.

D. Preventing crime and strengthening criminal justice

29. Crime prevention and criminal justice reform have been at the heart of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme since its creation and their importance has been recently emphasized by the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Bangkok from 18 to 25 April 2005,⁹ and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. UNODC pursues its efforts to build its capacity and to provide enhanced services to Member States in those areas, through normative work, advisory services and technical assistance, thereby strengthening its partnerships with key United Nations and other bodies.

I. Normative work

30. As the custodian of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, UNODC continued supporting their dissemination, use and application by Member States. In that regard the updated version of the *Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*¹⁰ has been finalized and will be published in the second half of 2006. In addition, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/28 of

21 July 2004, an Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting to develop an information-gathering instrument on standards and norms related primarily to crime prevention was organized in Vienna from 20 to 22 March 2006 (see E/CN.15/2006/CRP.1).

31. The attention of the General Assembly is drawn to the draft resolution entitled "United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention", recommended by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifteenth session for adoption by the Economic and Social Council,¹¹ in which the Council would approve the information-gathering instrument developed by the Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting for purposes of dissemination; would invite Member States to reply; and would request the Secretary-General to report back to the Commission at its sixteenth session on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms related primarily to crime prevention, in particular as regards: (a) difficulties encountered in the application of those standards and norms; (b) ways in which technical assistance could be provided to overcome those difficulties; (c) useful practices in addressing existing and emerging challenges in that field; and (d) suggestions from Member States of ways to further improve the existing standards and norms.

2. Crime prevention

32. Current activities of UNODC in the area of crime prevention focus on the implementation of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime (Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13, annex) by means of field-based technical assistance, such as the United Nations-Mexico support mechanism for drug abuse and crime prevention projects. UNODC is also implementing a project entitled "South-South cooperation for determining good practices for crime prevention in the developing world" and in developing a survey instrument on the implementation of the Guidelines. Further activities include a contribution to the progress report on crime prevention discussed at the eighth World Conference on Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion, held in Durban, South Africa, from 2 to 5 April 2006, and servicing the third session of the World Urban Forum, convened by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) in Vancouver, Canada, from 19 to 23 June 2006.

33. Future activities will focus on crime prevention among urban youth by means of networks and employment generation, with a strong partnership being developed with UN-Habitat and the Safer Cities Programme.

3. The rule of law and criminal justice reform

34. Since 2005, UNODC has developed a comprehensive programme in the area of criminal justice reform and the rule of law. A key focus of the work has been on vulnerable groups within the criminal justice system, in particular women and children. Focus has also been placed on countries in conflict and emerging from conflict and countries with economies in transition. Technical assistance is carried out in four main areas: (a) comprehensive criminal justice reforms; (b) penal reform, with a focus on alternatives to imprisonment; (c) children in conflict with the law; and (d) support to victims of crime and violence, in particular women and children.

35. The capacity of the UNODC field office network was strengthened in those areas by the provision of advice, technical tools and on-site training. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/21 of 22 July 2005 and based on international standards and best practices, a number of tools and training manuals on criminal justice reform, including a criminal justice assessment toolkit, were initiated by UNODC and relevant partners.

36. The project portfolio covering criminal justice reform issues expanded from 8 to 15 projects between 2004 and 2006. The total project portfolio for the area of the rule of law and criminal justice reform is currently \$18 million. During the reporting period, innovative projects on penal reform focusing on alternatives to imprisonment and post-release options were developed.

37. Recognizing the importance of avoiding duplication as well as utilizing to the full the relatively limited capacity of UNODC and its role as an honest broker in those areas, efforts have been made to build effective partnerships with other United Nations entities, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations active in the area of the rule of law and criminal justice reform. Cooperation with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat has increased, such as for the development of the toolkit for criminal justice assessments and cooperation in several field missions. Apart from the strengthened relationship with that Department, partnerships in the area of the rule of law and criminal justice reform have been established with and strengthened with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNDP, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and OSCE. At the operational level and in some cases in cooperation with other agencies, UNODC has carried out in-depth assessment missions in the area of criminal justice reform and the rule of law to Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Nigeria. A mission is also planned for the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

38. The attention of the General Assembly is drawn to the draft resolution entitled "Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, including in post-conflict reconstruction", recommended by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifteenth session for adoption by the Economic and Social Council,¹² in which the Council would encourage UNODC to continue to develop tools and training manuals on criminal justice reform and to disseminate them widely; to further develop its comprehensive programme in strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions with a continued focus on vulnerable groups, such as women and children, countries with economies in transition and countries in post-conflict situations and the need for capacity-building at the field office level, and to develop innovative approaches and partnerships in that area; as well as to continue to provide long-term sustainable technical assistance in the area of criminal justice reform in post-conflict situations in cooperation with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and to increase synergies between the involved agencies; and would invite it to provide its expertise to the Peacebuilding Commission, the rule of law assistance unit, in the ongoing work of the Rule of Law Focal Point Network and other relevant entities.

39. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice also recommended for adoption by the Council a draft resolution entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls",¹³ in which the Council would request UNODC to consider providing assistance to Member States

in that area and to integrate the elimination of violence against women and girls into their training and technical assistance efforts, including their crime prevention activities; and would encourage the Office to continue to develop tools and training manuals on criminal justice reform with a gender perspective and targeting the special needs of women, including those in prison settings; as well as to expand its work in providing assistance to victims of violence.

E. Formulating a response to Africa's special needs

40. The Programme of Action, 2006-2010, on strengthening the rule of law and criminal justice systems in Africa is considered an example of good practice in developing a strategic and operationally oriented framework for technical cooperation aimed at prioritizing specific areas of assistance based on the needs of a region or subregion and at promoting an integrated and holistic approach to technical cooperation. The Programme of Action was developed by African experts in cooperation with UNODC and endorsed at the Round Table for Africa, hosted by the Government of Nigeria in Abuja on 5 and 6 September 2005 and attended by senior officials from 47 African countries, including 14 ministers, representatives of donor countries, international financial institutions, development agencies and non-governmental organizations.

41. The Programme of Action will assist African Governments in their efforts to tackle crime, insecurity and underdevelopment in Africa by mainstreaming the rule of law and combating crime and drugs into the development agenda. It also provides a framework for channelling resources, both from African Governments and from donor partners, and a tool to foster a strategic partnering approach with other institutions, including the Commission of the African Union, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (see A/57/304, annex), the League of Arab States, the African Development Bank, the Southern African Development Community, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, the Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization, the Economic Community of Central African States, the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization, the Economic Community of West African States and key international players such as UNDP, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, UN-Habitat, the International Labour Organization, the International Maritime Organization, UNICEF, UNICRI, the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the United Nations Development Fund for Women, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, the European Commission, the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), the Customs Cooperation Council (also known as the World Customs Organization), OECD and the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and relevant non-governmental organizations. The Programme of Action will be implemented in accordance with the criteria contained in the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness: (a) ownership; (b) harmonization; (c) alignment; and (d) managing for results.

42. The attention of the General Assembly is drawn to the draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, on strengthening the rule of law and the criminal justice systems in Africa", recommended by the

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifteenth session for adoption by the Economic and Social Council,¹⁴ in which the Council would invite the Chairman of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to notify the Commission of the African Union of the need for its member States to endorse the Programme of Action, to support its implementation and to review regularly the progress made; and would request UNODC to support the implementation in cooperation with all African States, the African Union and other regional organizations, in particular in the context of the New Partnership for Africa's Development and to present a progress report to the Commission in 2008.

43. In response to the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, the Office is developing new initiatives to combat organized crime, trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants, corruption, money-laundering, terrorism, drug abuse and HIV/AIDS. Assistance is being provided to Governments to establish national central authorities to deal with requests for extradition and mutual legal assistance. UNODC aims at developing a balanced approach between legislative norm-setting, law enforcement, preventive activities and building of knowledge, in line also with its strategic programme frameworks for each subregion.

44. Reference is also made to the draft resolution entitled "Providing technical assistance for prison reform in Africa and the development of viable alternatives to imprisonment", recommended by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifteenth session for adoption by the Economic and Social Council,¹⁵ in which the Council would encourage the UNODC to continue its work in the area of HIV/AIDS in prisons, in partnership with other members of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; would invite UNODC to develop further tools and training manuals in the area of penal reform and alternatives to imprisonment, in particular in the areas of prison management, legal advice and assistance and the special needs in prison of women and children, as well as of persons with mental illness and the physically challenged; and would request the Office to continue providing advisory services and technical assistance to Member States in the area of penal reform, including restorative justice, alternatives to imprisonment, HIV/AIDS in prisons and the special needs of women and girls in prisons, as well as to develop a programme of technical assistance for Africa in penal reform and provision of alternatives to imprisonment.

III. Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme

45. In order to strengthen the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, a number of enabling factors are required, including further development of an overarching strategy for UNODC, the availability of more and better data, as well as the mobilization of material support and partnerships.

A. Fostering the reform process of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

46. The report of the Secretary-General entitled "In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all" (A/59/2005 and Corr.1), as well as

the 2005 World Summit Outcome (General Assembly resolution 60/1), recognized organized crime and terrorism among major security concerns. They highlighted the strong nexus among development, security and human rights. Crime, drugs and terrorism are the key challenges that situate UNODC within the United Nations system as an entity with its own professional identity and position as a partner with other United Nations entities in pursuit of collective action for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

47. In consultation with Member States, UNODC has been developing a comprehensive strategy to actualize the vision of making the world safer from crime, drugs and terrorism. The strategy rests on the idea that national and regional responses should dovetail into an overarching strategy to maximize the synergies with the mandates on drugs and crime, on the one hand, and various development actors, including other United Nations entities and non-governmental organizations.

48. The strategy will be implemented within a framework of organizational change, pursuing a seamless flow of information to create a learning organization. The comprehensive strategy will be refined into workplans with clearly identified deliverables and targets. Workplans will seek to conceptualize "result chains" that adequately demonstrate the impact of UNODC assistance to Member States.

49. Overall, the UNODC strategy should enhance planning, monitoring, managing and reporting on results, thus allowing for a more agile response to ongoing and emerging issues, corrective measures, transparency and accountability.

B. Generating more and better information

50. Evidence-based crime prevention policies and criminal justice reform require good information. In that respect, it is necessary to improve systems to collect and analyse statistics and to increase rates of reporting by Member States.

51. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/23 of 22 July 2005, entitled "Strengthening reporting on crime", a meeting of an open-ended expert group to consider ways and means of improving crime data collection, research and analysis with a view to enhancing the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant international entities was organized in Vienna from 8 to 10 February 2006 (see E/CN.15/2006/4). As recommended by the meeting of the open-ended expert group, UNODC is considering the revision of the current data collection instrument (United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems), in order to enable reporting of crimes included in the conventions against transnational organized crime and corruption.

52. Administrative statistics may be complemented with the experience and attitudes of citizens on crime and victimization. UNODC, in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Europe, is developing a manual for conducting victimization surveys. The manual is based on experience accumulated through national and international surveys and will facilitate the design of national victimization surveys while assuring international comparability.

53. Africa is the least documented region in terms of data and information on crime and drugs. Hence, cluster VI of the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, on strengthening the rule of law and criminal justice systems in Africa, called for the

urgent development of mechanisms to collect, analyse, publish and disseminate data on drugs, crime and victimization. The UNODC Data for Africa project provides technical assistance to African countries to build the capacity of criminal justice agencies and national statistical systems in that regard. The project shares international methodologies for data collection, analysis and dissemination and provides relevant training, including through the use of the *Manual for the Development of a System of Criminal Justice Statistics*.¹⁶ The UNODC project "Collection and analysis of data on trends in drugs, crime and victimization in Africa", funded under the Development Account for the biennium 2006-2007, belongs to the initiative. Activities will entail collaboration with UN-Habitat, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the Economic Commission for Africa.

C. Mobilizing material support and partnering

54. Voluntary contributions for UNODC's crime programmes and projects has increased rapidly in 2005. The overall level of contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund amounted to \$43.0 million (\$16.2 million in 2004). Over 80 per cent of those voluntary contributions are intended for interventions in specific countries and areas. The funding mix does not provide flexibility to address priorities and more general-purpose funding is needed to enable the Office to better plan and implement long-term activities compatible with its mandate and consistent with its core functions.

55. UNODC's multi-faceted mandate resonates with many different constituencies, a positive factor in terms of seeking co-financing and cost-sharing arrangements with a diverse group of donors. Donor budgets to combat transnational crime tend to be focused primarily on domestic concerns or international activities that relate to domestic policy issues, leaving limited scope for direct institutional support in the form of general-purpose funding.

56. Another consideration is the changing profile of development assistance whereby donors put more emphasis on policy-based assistance, such as direct budget support, thereby moving away from the funding of individual projects. This has important implications for fund mobilization and partnering. UNODC is seeking to increase its strategic partnering and to align it to such a policy-driven funding approach. The development of a comprehensive strategy is an important element in developing a coherent, well-defined mission statement and a "brand image" to make UNODC's policies and mandates more visible and recognizable to its external partners.

57. UNODC's engagement with external partners, including local governments, will need to be based on a comprehensive understanding of how their policies, priorities, budgets and operating procedures are shaped and how they coincide with the priorities of UNODC. Strategic interests, a search for synergy as well as long-term commitment are key ingredients for the successful mainstreaming of the UNODC mandate. Equally, prospective partners will need to be carefully selected in respect of their strategic policy and development finance impact, their interest in supporting the United Nations system, as well as their need for the specialized know-how available at UNODC.

58. In that context, partnerships have been or are being developed with key international organizations (European Commission, OSCE) and/or international financial institutions (World Bank, Asian Development Bank, the Fund for International Development of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)), which will facilitate linking UNODC's mandates and strategic priorities with major development policy and finance interventions.

59. In October 2006, UNODC is organizing a first-ever Global Partnership Forum with private and corporate foundations, which will focus on human trafficking. The development of partnerships with private foundations and the private sector will help to develop and apply codes of conduct in compliance with United Nations conventions. Such partnerships will enable UNODC to share resources and expertise and to position itself as regards key issues of transnational crime at the centre of the international policy debate.

60. With a view to mobilizing material support, UNODC has developed a number of promotional materials, including for the first time in 2005 an annual report, which provides an overview of the Office's activities worldwide and chronicles the work of its field offices and substantive units (www.unodc.org/unodc/annual_report_2005.html).

IV. Strengthening the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the governing body of the crime programme

61. At its fifteenth session, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held a thematic discussion on maximizing the effectiveness of technical assistance provided to Member States in crime prevention and criminal justice. The Commission discussed how to set priorities for, take stock of, mobilize resources for and evaluate technical assistance. The discussion stressed that, in order for such assistance to have an impact on the rule of law and to achieve sustainability, a holistic approach was required, targeting the whole criminal justice system to ensure that a basic, overall justice system was in place and functioning before more specialized interventions were undertaken.

62. The Commission also considered its revitalization, in particular the following issues: (a) entrusting the Commission with authority to approve the budget of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund; (b) strengthening the role of the Commission as the principal United Nations policymaking body in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and, in that connection, clarifying the relationship among the Commission, the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption; and (c) further enhancing the methods of work of the Commission (see E/CN.15/2006/16 and Corr.1). The Commission also discussed restructuring and reformatting its draft provisional agenda for the sixteenth session with a view to ensuring greater involvement by experts and practitioners, to provide adequate follow-up to the crime congresses and to better address the relationship between the Commission and the Conferences of the Parties to the crime conventions.

63. The Commission recommended 2 draft resolutions for adoption by the General Assembly and 10 draft resolutions and two draft decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. Special attention is drawn to the draft resolution entitled "Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body",¹⁷ recommended by the Commission through the Economic and Social Council for adoption by the Assembly, in which the Assembly would provide the Commission with administrative and budgetary authority over the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, and would empower the Commission to approve, on the basis of the proposals of the Executive Director of UNODC, the budget of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, including its administrative and programme support cost budget and, hence, acquire an important tool to provide policy guidance to UNODC.

V. Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

64. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/15 of 22 July 2005, the Secretary-General was requested to seek proposals by Member States for ways and means of ensuring appropriate follow-up to the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (General Assembly resolution 60/177, annex), adopted by the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, for consideration and action by the Commission at its fifteenth session (see E/CN.15/2006/7).

65. The Commission recommended the organization of an intergovernmental expert group to discuss ways and means to operationalize the recommendations contained in the Bangkok Declaration. The attention of the Assembly is drawn to the draft resolution on "Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", recommended by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifteenth session for adoption by the Economic and Social Council,¹⁸ in which the Council would request UNODC to convene an intergovernmental group of experts to discuss the Eleventh Congress and previous congresses in order to accumulate and consider lessons learned from prior congresses with a view to developing a methodology for capturing lessons learned for future congresses; would welcome the offer of the Government of Thailand to host the intergovernmental group of experts; and would reiterate its request to UNODC to engage in consultations with the Governments that had offered to host the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in 2010, and to report thereon to the Commission at its sixteenth session.

VI. Conclusions and recommendations

66. Over the past 10 years, the activities of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice have grown considerably, encompassing a large number of mandates and activities, ranging from providing assistance

to Member States to adhere to and implement the international treaties addressing organized crime, corruption and terrorism to assisting them in applying the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and in implementing specific mandates contained in resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

67. The growth of the programme is linked to the increased recognition of the impact of crime and terrorism on security and development. The international community has acknowledged that lawlessness can destroy the best-laid development plans. Thus, in the 2005 World Summit Outcome document, Heads of State and Government resolved to strengthen the capacity of UNODC, within its existing mandates, to provide assistance to Member States (see General Assembly resolution 60/1, para. 115).

68. Major achievements have been reached, including the entry into force of the Organized Crime Convention and its three Protocols as well as the Convention against Corruption. However, the way ahead is even more challenging:

(a) Universal ratification of the instruments on transnational organized crime and on corruption and of the 13 universal instruments against terrorism is still a distant goal. The Firearms Protocol, a key tool in improving international controls on illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, which kill literally thousands of people every year, has still less than 55 States parties. Moreover, the challenge to UNODC in its capacity as the secretariat of the Conference of the Parties to the Organized Crime Convention and of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Corruption, is to ensure that the Conferences receive the best possible support to act successfully as review mechanisms;

(b) Much work remains to be done in the area of prevention of terrorism, especially in terms of incorporation of international provisions into domestic law. The work of UNODC aims at providing support for national capacity-building through expanded training in counter-terrorism for criminal justice officials, transfer of specialized knowledge, promotion of good practices and compliance with the rule of law, taking due account of human rights. UNODC will have, moreover, a crucial role in the implementation of the recommendations of the Secretary-General's comprehensive strategy against terrorism;

(c) In each of the operational areas of UNODC's work there is a rapidly increasing demand for support in the formulation of laws and policies, institution-building and the strengthening of capacity and expertise. In order to meet those demands the Office must enhance its capacity to provide timely assistance of high quality.

69. Faced with such challenges, the Office is working on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme. The overarching strategy should become a blueprint identifying the Office's areas of expertise, its priorities, its objectives and enabling conditions to make it successful in its crime and terrorism prevention activities. Collection of more reliable data will lead to a better understanding of the underlying problems. In

order to mobilize material support and enhance partnerships, the Office continues to explore ways of becoming more strategic, more embedded into global mechanisms for technical assistance and more effective at leveraging resources.

70. In order to be able to reach all the above objectives, the Office needs the appropriate support of Member States, whether as aid providers or aid receivers, whether political, material or financial aid. The Assembly may therefore wish to consider:

(a) Urging all States and competent regional economic integration organizations that have not yet done so to sign, ratify or accede to the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto, as well as the Convention against Corruption and the universal instruments related to terrorism, including by drawing on, where appropriate, the services available for that purpose in UNODC;

(b) Urging all Member States to take all necessary measures to strengthen the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the principal policymaking body in the field, in performing its activities, including cooperation and coordination with the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

(c) Urging all Member States to provide UNODC with regular and adequate resources for the full implementation of its mandates and, in particular, to increase their support to the operational activities of the Programme through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund or through voluntary contributions in direct support of such activities.

71. The Assembly may also wish to consider encouraging the development agencies within the United Nations system, as well as the international financial institutions and regional and national funding agencies, to further increase their support to and their interaction with UNODC in order to benefit from synergies and avoid duplication of effort and to ensure that, as appropriate, activities on crime prevention and criminal justice are considered in their development programmes and interventions and that the expertise of the Office is fully utilized.

Notes

¹ See also the report of the Executive Director on development, security and justice for all, towards a safer world (E/CN.7/2006/5-E/CN.15/2006/2).

² See the report of the Secretary-General on mandating and delivering analysis and recommendations to facilitate the review of mandates (A/60/733 and Corr.1).

³ Status of ratification as at 30 June 2006: Organized Crime Convention (signatories: 147; parties: 122); Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (signatories: 117; parties: 101); Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (signatories: 112; parties: 92); and Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Ammunition (signatories: 52; parties: 53).

- ⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 10 (E/2006/30)*, chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution VIII.
- ⁵ *Ibid.*, sect. A, draft resolution II.
- ⁶ *Ibid.*, sect. B, draft resolution V.
- ⁷ *Ibid.*, draft resolution IV.
- ⁸ See General Assembly resolutions 60/175 and 60/43 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/19.
- ⁹ *Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Bangkok 18-25 April 2005: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.IV.7).
- ¹⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.IV.1 and corrigendum.
- ¹¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 10 (E/2006/30)*, chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution I.
- ¹² *Ibid.*, draft resolution VI.
- ¹³ *Ibid.*, draft resolution X.
- ¹⁴ *Ibid.*, draft resolution II.
- ¹⁵ *Ibid.*, draft resolution III.
- ¹⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.XVII.6.
- ¹⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 10 (E/2006/30)*, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I.
- ¹⁸ *Ibid.*, sect. B, draft resolution VII.

Annex

Contributions and pledges to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund

January 2005-June 2006

(United States dollars)

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Total amount pledged</i>	<i>General purpose</i>	<i>Special purpose</i>
Australia	901 077		901 077 ^a
Austria	678 111	21 829 ^a	656 282 ^a
Belgium	384 988		384 988 ^a
Brazil	4 272 300		4 272 300 ^a
Canada	1 895 777	118 226 ^a	1 777 551 ^a
Cape Verde	5 731 707		5 731 707 ^a
Colombia	83 281		83 281 ^a
Croatia	1 000	1 000 ^a	
Denmark	1 135 512		1 135 512 ^a
France	428 117		428 117 ^a
Germany	242 131		242 131 ^a
Greece	135 000		135 000 ^a
Hungary	55 423		55 423 ^a
India	3 000	3 000 ^a	
Ireland	927 435		927 435 ^a
Italy	3 551 170	1 331 170 ^a	2 220 000 ^a
Japan	139 511	10 000 ^a	129 511 ^a
Liechtenstein	150 000		150 000 ^a
Madagascar	1 000	1 000 ^a	
Morocco	4 000	4 000 ^a	
Netherlands	2 458 302		2 458 302 ^a
Norway	2 224 602	459 383 ^a	1 765 219 ^a
Republic of Korea	8 000	8 000 ^a	
Spain	47 337		47 337 ^a
Sweden	3 627 416	140 579 ^a	3 486 837 ^a
Switzerland	1 230 385		1 230 385 ^a
Thailand	314 643		314 643 ^a
Tunisia	2 341	2 341 ^a	
Turkey	100 000	50 000 ^a	50 000 ^a
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3 852 957		3 852 957 ^a
United States of America	3 563 200		3 563 200 ^a
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	4 084	4 084 ^a	
United Nations Development Programme	177 000		177 000 ^a

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Total amount pledged</i>	<i>General purpose</i>	<i>Special purpose</i>
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	10 000	—	10 000 ^a
United Nations Children's Fund (Lebanon)	15 000	—	15 000 ^a
United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security	243 960	—	243 960 ^a
Drosos Foundation (Switzerland)	369 218	—	369 218 ^b
European Commission	21 730 892	—	21 730 893 ^b
Instituto Damasino Brazil	30 000	—	30 000 ^a
Total	60 729 877	2 154 612	58 575 265

^a Paid.^b Paid in part.^c Pledged.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
25 July 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session

Item 89 (b) of the provisional agenda*

**Review of the implementation of the recommendations
and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its
tenth special session**

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General hereby transmits to the General Assembly the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute for the period from August 2005 to July 2006 and the proposed programme of work and estimated budget for 2006 and 2007.

The report was considered and approved for submission to the General Assembly by the Board of Trustees of the Institute at the forty-seventh session of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, held from 21 to 23 June 2006.

* A/61/150.



**Report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for
Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute
for the period from August 2005 to July 2006 and the
proposed programme of work and budget for 2006-2007**

Summary

The General Assembly issued a standing request in 1984 for the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) to report to the Assembly on the activities of the Institute on a yearly basis. To that end, the Director prepared the present report covering the activities of the Institute during the period from August 2005 to July 2006 for the consideration of the Board of Trustees of the Institute at the forty-seventh session of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, held from 21 to 23 June 2006.

The Director reports that the UNIDIR work programme continued to be centred on three main areas: global security and disarmament; regional security and disarmament; and human security and disarmament, thus addressing the full range of substantive disarmament issues from small arms to weapons in space.

A subvention from the United Nations regular budget is the guarantee of the independence of UNIDIR. By means of the present report, the Board of Trustees transmits to the Secretary-General a recommendation for a subvention for the Institute from the regular budget for the year 2007. The Director also reports on the status of the voluntary funds from Governments and philanthropic foundations.

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1. The present report covers the activities of UNIDIR during the period August 2005 to July 2006 and the planned programme for 2006-07.

I. Management and staffing

2. The work of UNIDIR is carried out with a dedicated small staff: a director, a deputy director, an administrative assistant, a specialized secretary for publications, a part-time computer systems manager, a research programmes and publications manager, a part-time conference organizer, a part-time fund-raising assistant, editors for the journal and for reports and books, and project researchers. UNIDIR staff numbers continue to grow, and the management structure of the Institute was reformed in 2005 so as to increase the quality of UNIDIR research products. All attempts are being made to increase the core and project income of UNIDIR, so that staff numbers can be increased and contracts can be improved. Over the last year, UNIDIR had 29 staff members, 2 of which were directing staff, 3 support staff (administrative and technical), 5 core substantive programme staff, 12 project research staff and 7 visiting research fellows. In 2005-2006, UNIDIR sustained its young researchers programme, hosting 20 young researchers from 12 countries. Women are well represented on the UNIDIR staff, comprising two thirds of the staff, including the Director.

3. The present report covers a period of institutional restructuring and an increase in outreach. In addition, UNIDIR is participating in the overall effort of United Nations reform, including the mandate review and the related consideration of the research requirements within the United Nations.

4. UNIDIR marked its twenty-fifth anniversary in 2005. To commemorate the occasion, the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution 60/89 of 8 December 2005, in which it recommended that the Secretary-General implement the relevant recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the decisions of the Board of Trustees of the Institute, namely that the costs of the core staff of the Institute should be funded from the regular budget of the United Nations and that the Institute should continue to seek ways to increase the funding of the Institute within existing resources.

II. Subvention from the United Nations regular budget

5. A subvention, used to cover the costs of the Director and administration, is necessary for the coming biennium. Such a subvention is important economically and to ensure the independence of the Institute. The subvention is currently set at \$468,100 for the biennium and is cost adjusted.

6. In view of the importance of the United Nations subvention, continuing support for its increase and continuing cost adjustment are needed to facilitate growth in voluntary income. A note by the Secretary-General on the continuing need for a subvention to UNIDIR was submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, in September 2004 (A/C.5/59/3/Add.1).

III. Recent and planned activities

7. The Institute's research programme comprises three areas: global security and disarmament, regional security and disarmament, and human security and disarmament.

A. Global security and disarmament

8. Much of the focus of the work of UNIDIR is on global security and disarmament. This includes research on the implementation of treaties already agreed and on issues relevant to current or potential negotiations.

1. Conference on Disarmament

9. UNIDIR continues to be actively engaged in a range of consultations on the issues pertaining to the work of the Conference on Disarmament. UNIDIR is involved in discussions and seminars on Conference on Disarmament issues, including fissile materials, nuclear disarmament, terrorism and weapons of mass destruction, security assurances and outer space.

10. In January and February 2006, UNIDIR provided support to the Geneva Centre for Security Policy in holding two brainstorming sessions for ambassadors to the Conference on Disarmament. Meetings were held on fissile materials, nuclear disarmament, civil infrastructure and negative security assurances.

2. Nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation

11. Under the project "Working our way to nuclear disarmament", UNIDIR held a seminar in May 2006 on "Unfinished business: building on the NPT 2005 Review Conference". In addition, UNIDIR has continued to study the ways in which treaty implementation can be assisted through regional organizations, with particular regard to the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

12. In December 2005, UNIDIR and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute presented the interim report of a joint pilot project on strengthening European Union cooperative threat reduction activities: programming community actions in support of the European Union Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction. The presentation of the interim report was made to the European Parliament, along with the European Council and the European Commission in Brussels.

13. In November 2005, UNIDIR published *Regional Initiatives on Nuclear and WMD-Free Zones: Cooperative Approaches to Arms Control and Non-Proliferation*, by Michael Hamel-Green, Associate Professor, Victoria University, Melbourne, Australia, and Visiting Fellow at UNIDIR in 2003.

14. September 2006 marks the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty by the United Nations General Assembly. UNIDIR is publishing a special issue of *Disarmament Forum* to mark the occasion and is also planning additional publications later in the anniversary year.

3. Missiles and missile defences

15. Following the inconclusive final meeting in 2004 of the panel of governmental experts on the issue of missiles in all its aspects, the General Assembly, in its resolution 59/67 of 3 December 2004 on missiles, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report, with the support of qualified consultants and UNIDIR, as appropriate, taking into account the views expressed by Member States, to contribute to the United Nations endeavour to address the issue of missiles in all its aspects, by identifying areas where consensus can be reached, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session. UNIDIR is working with the Department for Disarmament Affairs to implement the resolution.

16. UNIDIR took part in a conference on effective international measures to reduce the threat of man-portable air defence systems (MANPADS) to civil aviation, held in Jerusalem in April 2006. The Deputy Director of UNIDIR delivered a presentation on the MANPADS challenge, existing approaches and future options. In June 2006, UNIDIR participated in an Australian-sponsored seminar, held in Geneva, on preventing the illicit transfer and unauthorized access to the use of man-portable air defence systems. The Deputy Director spoke on the topic "What are the prospects for common approaches and what more can be done?"

4. Biological and chemical weapons

17. UNIDIR, under a collaborative project with the Geneva Forum, held a series of meetings on the issue of biological weapons, including a joint meeting with the BioWeapons Prevention Project on the new process and review process: making the connections, held in September 2005. In May 2006, a residential meeting in preparation for the Sixth Review Conference of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, to take place at the end of 2006. In addition, in September 2005, UNIDIR and the Department for Disarmament Affairs jointly held an information briefing on the Sixth Review Conference for States Parties to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.

18. UNIDIR and the International Council for the Life Sciences are working together to create a training programme to enhance the awareness of bioscientists of the safety and security risks, in terms of misuse and proliferation, that they face in their work and research.

19. As a follow-up to an international seminar on the biological and chemical weapons threat co-sponsored in June 2006 by UNIDIR and the Governments of France and Switzerland and the Geneva Centre for Security Policy, on the occasion of the eightieth anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Protocol Prohibiting the Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons, the proceedings of the seminar were published in January 2006.

20. The fourth issue of *Disarmament Forum* in 2006 will focus on the forthcoming Sixth Review Conference of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.

5. Space technologies and space law

21. In March 2006, in partnership with the Governments of Canada, China and the Russian Federation, and with the Simons Foundation, UNIDIR hosted a two-day conference on "Building the architecture for sustainable space security". The

Government of Canada circulated a summary of the conference at the Conference on Disarmament in June 2006.

22. In 2006, UNIDIR published a book entitled *Common Security in Outer Space and International Law*, by Detlev Wolter and the *Safeguarding Space Security: Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space*, Conference Report, 21-22 March 2005.

23. In June 2006, at the request of the President of the Conference on Disarmament, UNIDIR addressed an open-ended informal session on the issue of ways ahead on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in the Conference on Disarmament and elsewhere.

6. Implementing treaties

24. Under the project on "The costs of disarmament", UNIDIR completed a joint study with the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) and the University of Bradford to identify the actual costs of storage and security for small arms and ammunition, compare these with the costs associated with the destruction of small arms and light weapons and develop a model to assist Governments in the formulation of control policies for small arms and light weapons.

25. In cooperation with the Center for Nonproliferation Studies, UNIDIR is continuing a research programme, begun in 2001, to study the role of regional bodies in implementing global treaties. The research, headed by Lawrence Scheinman, includes workshops, an international conference and a report on the modes and mechanisms of treaty implementation activities, with a new focus on Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), by regional organizations with a view to assessing the value of devolving regional work to regional bodies.

7. Security and disarmament thinking

26. The UNIDIR lexicon of arms control, disarmament and security terms, entitled *Coming to Terms with Security: a Lexicon for Arms Control, Disarmament and Confidence-Building*, has now been translated into Arabic, French, Spanish, Hungarian and Korean. In collaboration with the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre, UNIDIR has published *Coming to Terms with Security: A Handbook on Verification and Compliance* in Arabic and English. In addition, UNIDIR is assisting the Department for Disarmament Affairs with the Panel of Governmental Experts on Verification in All its Aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification.

27. In the last decade, there have been several attempts to reformulate the disarmament and security agenda. A seminar series, co-hosted with the Department for Disarmament Affairs, on disarmament as humanitarian action was established in 2000. Following three successful seminars, in February 2004 UNIDIR began a multi-year research project entitled "Disarmament as humanitarian action: making multilateral negotiations work". The project is aimed at reframing and rethinking the ways and means for international arms control and disarmament processes so that the focus of international effort is on practical steps to benefit humanity. In November 2005 the project held a conference to mark the beginning of the twenty-fifth anniversary of UNIDIR by holding a debate on the topic "Human security should be the fundamental basis for multilateral disarmament and arms control

negotiations". In 2006, the project held a seminar on "Disarmament as humanitarian action: from perspective to practice". Two volumes of collected papers have been published so far from the project: *Alternative Approaches in Multilateral Decision Making: Disarmament as Humanitarian Action*, published in 2003, and *Disarmament as Humanitarian Action: From Perspective to Practice*, published in 2006.

28. Bringing the private sector into approaches to prevent conflict has found increasing resonance in both the conflict prevention and the business communities. UNIDIR, the Economic Commission for Europe and SIPRI have developed a range of initiatives and responses for the commercial sector to increase the security of the communities in which they operate and thus assist in attempts to prevent conflict in high-risk regions. The UNIDIR project, "Creating a new dynamic for public-private partnerships for peaceful and sustainable development, human security and equitable access to resources", aims to assess the extent to which international companies, in partnership with government and civil society, can support the development of security in conflict-prone countries. The project is being implemented with the Economic Commission for Europe and the University of Geneva.

29. Information management and information security are two aspects of the information age that have major implications for international peace, security and disarmament. In this regard, UNIDIR is developing a project to look at these aspects of the way in which the international system manages information. UNIDIR is planning a seminar on critical information infrastructure security.

B. Regional security and disarmament

30. Regional security has always been a priority in the research programme of UNIDIR. Over the last years, the Institute has focused on Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, North-East Asia, South Asia and Central Asia.

1. Peacekeeping

31. In order to support peacekeeping efforts, UNIDIR began a new project to include women in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes through better research, training and education in order to further the objectives of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security. This project has had an input into the United Nations integrated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration standards, a process that has identified the gaps and response required for effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration.

32. Post-conflict needs assessment is a new approach that UNIDIR has developed based on the requirements of the Conflict Analysis Framework of the World Bank. The aim of the approach is to develop a security needs assessment protocol to assist key post-conflict development actors assess the needs of local communities that have been embroiled in conflict. The work is heavily dependent on intertwining the knowledge bases of the security, conflict prevention, development and anthropological disciplines.

33. In 2005, UNIDIR began a project supported by the Marie Curie Intra-European Fellowships programme of the European Commission to study European Union and United Nations planning for crisis management and peacebuilding. In particular, the project will look at best practices, inter-institutional learning and prospects for the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission.

2. Regional security fellowships

34. The UNIDIR fellowship programme has focused on regional security. Eight fellows were brought from two regions to work collectively for six months at Geneva. The aim of the fellowship is to provide new ideas for security policy in regions of conflict. In January 2006, the programme hosted two research fellows from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a week-long orientation on disarmament research at Geneva.

3. Latin America

35. *Las políticas globales, regionales y nacionales ante las amenazas de desarrollo y no proliferación de armas nucleares*, by Marcelo F. Valle Fierroaga, was published late in 2003; an English language version is in publication.

36. As part of the contribution to security in Latin America, UNIDIR and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean have embarked on a multi-year collaborative project to establish a database on small arms and light weapons issues.

4. Asia

37. The second issue of *Disarmament Forum* in 2005 was focused on North-East Asian security. Papers on the security situation on the Korean peninsula, missile proliferation and missile defences were written by François Godement, Chung Min Lee, Charles L. Pritchard, Gu Guohang and Hazel Smith. The "Special comment" was written by Kimiko Inoguchi.

38. In January 2006, UNIDIR hosted two visiting researchers from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This project, of several years' standing, is in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, the Asian International Center for Conversion and SIPRI.

5. The Middle East

39. As part of the pilot project on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war for the European Union, UNIDIR has been working with the League of Arab States and six North African States on aspects of small arms and light weapons and explosive remnants of war that pertain specifically to their region and countries. The States that UNIDIR worked with were Algeria, Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia. UNIDIR carried out field research and training workshops in the region. The research was published as part of a project on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war.

40. UNIDIR continues to explore the possibilities of furthering its work on a weapons-of-mass-destruction-free zone in the Middle East, including the holding of a conference on the issue in 2007.

6. Africa

41. UNIDIR and the United Nations Development Programme in Sierra Leone have collaborated on a joint study based on the findings of a 1,200-person survey on matters related to small arms, light weapons and personal security in Sierra Leone. *From Research to Road Map: Learning from the Arms for Development Initiative in Sierra Leone*, which was published in March 2006, illustrates the types of security problems people suffered in Sierra Leone following the recent conflict.

42. UNIDIR has revised the book *Bound to Cooperate: Conflict, Peace and People in Sierra Leone*, with an additional preface to update it. The Institute has also been working on the Economic Community of West African States Moratorium on the Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Light Weapons in West Africa and is editing a volume of papers on the issue of small arms and light weapons in West Africa.

C. Human security and disarmament

43. UNIDIR is involved in academic and policy discussions on the topic of human security. The UNIDIR-Department for Disarmament Affairs-Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue joint work on disarmament as humanitarian action has been viewed as an important contribution to the current thinking on new approaches to security. UNIDIR work on small arms, landmines and health security have made a significant contribution to the field.

44. To mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of UNIDIR and to allow the first review conference of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, UNIDIR produced a double issue of *Disarmament Forum* on "Taking action on small arms". All of the papers were written by UNIDIR and its close partners on the issue of small arms and light weapons.

1. European action on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war

45. From October 2004 to June 2006, UNIDIR assisted the 40-member project for the European Commission entitled "European action on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war". The project sought to provide the European Union with a coherent set of policies on controlling the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and eliminating explosive remnants of war. The project comprised a network of research organizations commissioned to write policy papers; a validation phase to test the findings; and a series of meetings and publications to disseminate the results. The validation phase incorporated capacity building for border controls and other measures to address the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons within North Africa, as well as measures to address the explosive remnants of war left in the region. The project completed its report in June 2006.

2. Weapons collection programmes in exchange for development projects

46. Weapons collection programmes to mop up the large numbers of small arms that exist following conflict are now the accepted practice. UNIDIR has completed a detailed analysis of selected weapons collection programmes in order to assess

policy makers, donor countries, United Nations specialized agencies, and international non-governmental organizations to devise better strategies to collect weapons from civilians and former combatants. Using participatory monitoring and evaluation techniques, UNIDIR identified key criteria for successful weapons collection. The project has studied the experiences of Mali, Albania and Cambodia and assisted work in Somalia, Kenya and Sierra Leone. In the last 12 months, UNIDIR published the last in the series of publications from the project *From Exchanging Weapons for Development to Security Sector Reform in Albania: Gaps and Grey Areas in Weapon Collection Programmes Assessed by Local People*, by Geoffrey Muganyizi; *Listening for Change: Participatory Evaluations of UNDP and Arms Reduction in Mali, Cambodia and Albania*, by Robert Muggah; and *Comparative Analysis of Evaluation Methodologies in Weapon Collection Programmes*, by Shukoko Koyama.

3. Illicit brokering of small arms and light weapons

47. As part of a collaborative project with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Small Arms Survey, UNIDIR has embarked on a research project to study the issue of illicit brokering and its impact on the illegal trade in small arms and light weapons. The project, which will report in advance of the planned group of governmental experts late in 2006, forms part of a wider consultative process to ascertain the views of States in line with General Assembly resolution 58/241 of 23 December 2003 on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.

4. Geneva Forum meetings on small arms

48. The Geneva Forum is a collaboration programme started in 1998 between UNIDIR, the Quaker United Nations Office and the Programme for Strategic and International Security Studies of the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva. Part of the Forum's work is a series of discussions at Geneva on controlling the spread of small arms. In the past year, the Geneva Forum held eight meetings on the Geneva Process, a discussion forum on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons. In addition, UNIDIR has continued to collect information from States, non-governmental organizations and international organizations, and has worked with the International Action Network on Small Arms and the Small Arms Survey to put this information into an online database, accessible through the UNIDIR website. In May 2006, the Geneva Forum held a residential workshop to assist States in preparing for the first review conference of the United Nations Programme of Action on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons.

5. Capacity-building for implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects

49. The United Nations Development Programme, the Department for Disarmament Affairs, UNIDIR and the Small Arms Survey are carrying out a joint project to develop capacity in relevant countries to assist them in their reports on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects. The project has expanded to assist more States, including a series of regional meetings

and a "caravan" in Southern Africa, which comprises experts from the United Nations Development Programme, the Department for Disarmament Affairs and UNIDIR. In addition, UNIDIR has carried out analyses of the reports made to the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action in order to help better ascertain where capacity-building was most needed. The most recent publication, *Five Years of Implementing the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons: Regional Analysis of National Reports*, by Elli Kytömäki and Valerie Anne Yankey-Wayne, will be launched at the first review conference of the Programme of Action to be held in June/July 2006.

50. The database development project of the United Nations Coordinating Action on Small Arms was initiated in March 2005, with a view to facilitating collation and dissemination of information among the members of the mechanism, as well as the Member States of the United Nations and the public in general. UNIDIR has developed the country profiles section featuring country-specific information, including a brief needs assessment and an inventory of relevant expertise existing within Member States that could be mobilized to provide assistance.

51. As a result of requests from Member States at the Second Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held in 2005, and the Preparatory Committee for the first review conference of the Programme of Action, UNIDIR has carried out research to assess the level of financial and technical assistance requested and given for the implementation of the Programme of Action. The first set of results that will enable States to understand how the assistance mechanisms for the Programme of Action could be improved will be presented at the first review conference of the Programme of Action.

6. Security sector governance

52. UNIDIR and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces, in partnership with the Graduate Institute of International Studies of the University of Geneva and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women are collaborating on developing a project on "Gender and security sector reform: creating knowledge and building capacities".

53. The third issue of *Disarmament Forum* in 2005 focused on investing in security. The following papers were published: "Military expenditure", by E. Sköns, "Investing in development: an investment in security", by M. Brzoska and P. Ullrich, "Disarming the costs and benefits of arms control", by S. Willett, "Transparency and accountability in arms export systems: the United States as a case study", by M. Schroeder, and "Beyond military expenditure and arms control: promoting democratic governance of the security sector", by R. Pal Singh.

7. Disarmament and development

54. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 57/65 of 22 November 2002, the Group of Governmental Experts was established to report on the relationship between disarmament and development. UNIDIR was appointed as consultant to the study, which reported to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, in 2004 (see A/59/119). In June 2006, UNIDIR participated in the Ministerial Summit on Armed Violence and Development, hosted by the Government of Switzerland and the

United Nations Development Programme, at which the ministers adopted the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development.

8. Landmines and other explosive remnants of war

55. UNIDIR has completed a pilot project with the European Commission to develop a coherent set of policies on explosive remnants of war. The project comprised the development of a network of research organizations that were commissioned to write policy papers, a validation phase to test the findings, and a series of meetings and publications to communicate the results. UNIDIR carried out a field research project for the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Mine Action Service and the United Nations Children's Fund to ascertain the impact of cluster munitions. A report from that research will be published late in 2006. Further work on explosive remnants of war is continuing, particularly in assessing the current and potential impact.

9. Health, human rights and security

56. The connections between security, human rights and health are increasingly of interest to the disarmament and security debate. UNIDIR is cooperating with the World Health Organization, other United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations on the effects of and issues pertaining to interpersonal violence and the spread of weapons. The third issue of *Disarmament Forum* in 2004 was dedicated to human rights, human security and disarmament. The work of UNIDIR, the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue has focused on the health effects of weapons.

IV. Networking

57. One of the main functions of UNIDIR is to cooperate actively with specialized agencies, organizations and institutions of the United Nations system and with other organizations active in the field of disarmament. The Institute has a number of formal and informal programmes and working arrangements with a wide selection of other organizations.

A. Electronic networking

58. In cooperation with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, the International Relations and Security Network and the University of Pittsburgh, UNIDIR is establishing a database on researchers and institutions around the world in the field of small arms and light weapons and other security issues. The UNIDIR website has a networking feature that comprises two parts: *e-dialogue* and *for comment*. *E-dialogue* is a discussion forum, at which short pieces are put up for wider discussion. By means of *for comment* UNIDIR authors can obtain comments on draft research papers before they are published and disseminate new ideas to a diverse audience.

B. *Disarmament Forum*

59. UNIDIR publishes a bilingual quarterly journal, *Disarmament Forum*, which has now been in publication for over five years. Each issue has a theme related to security and disarmament. There are papers by experts focusing on the theme and shorter articles on other subjects. Summaries of the current research projects and recent publications of UNIDIR are contained in each issue. Over 50 women experts have contributed articles to *Disarmament Forum* in the past six years.

C. Education for disarmament

60. The Group of Governmental Experts on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education submitted its report to the Secretary-General and to the General Assembly in August 2002. UNIDIR has now increased its work on disarmament education substantially, particularly by improving our outreach. The Institute continues to work with the Geneva International Peace Research Institute (GIPRI) on the joint UNIDIR-GIPRI annual summer school. In 2005, UNIDIR ran a workshop with the International Committee of Artists for Peace and Soka Gakkai International at the Montreux Jazz Festival on the theme of disarmament, children and peace. In 2006, UNIDIR will jointly run a similar workshop on music and peace at the 40th Montreux Jazz Festival.

D. Conferences, seminars and discussion meetings

61. UNIDIR holds a range of different types of research meetings both at Geneva and in different regions around the world. The meetings are held with the dual purpose of examining issues of security, arms control and disarmament and of fostering cooperation with and among research institutes in the areas concerned. The Institute includes as many women speakers as possible in its publications and conferences. The UNIDIR joint project with the Quaker United Nations Office, the Graduate Institute of International Studies Geneva and the Geneva Forum has held 20 meetings in the last year on a wide range of issues such as conflict goods, global security, biological weapons, small arms, firearms and explosive remnants of war.

E. Collaboration with other institutions

62. UNIDIR has continued to increase the number of collaborating institutes for research projects and meetings. The biennial International Security Forum will take place in October 2006 in Zurich, Switzerland. As part of an attempt to improve the functioning of the United Nations system, there is renewed cooperation among the bodies of the United Nations system. UNIDIR has increased its cooperative work with the Department for Disarmament Affairs through the joint project on disarmament as humanitarian action, and through the involvement of UNIDIR personnel with the studies of the various groups of governmental experts and the provision of substantive support. UNIDIR continues to be a member of the Coordinating Action on Small Arms mechanism, an initiative of the Department for Disarmament Affairs. UNIDIR is also continuing its collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme on small arms and development issues and is

working closely with the United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament. In 2005-2006, UNIDIR has worked with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and other relevant United Nations agencies to edit the integrated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration system guidelines. UNIDIR works with a number of other bodies within the United Nations system, including most recently UNICEF and the United Nations Mine Action Service. The Institute aims to support work towards peace and international security throughout the United Nations and is particularly interested in linking together peace, security, disarmament, human rights and development. UNIDIR is participating in a series of meetings, the Geneva Research and Policy Dialogue, convened by the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva to increase cooperation between United Nations research bodies and outside research institutes. As a result of such meetings, the Institute has recently increased its collaborative work with other United Nations research organizations, in particular the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

F. Fellowship and young researchers programme

63. The UNIDIR fellowship programme brings visiting research fellows to Geneva for a period of one to six months. The programme aims to provide training for researchers from developing States and allow them to interact with each other and with researchers from developed States, the United Nations Secretariat, delegations and non-governmental institutes, and to increase the quality of UNIDIR work, thereby enhancing the utility of information disseminated by UNIDIR to Governments and institutes. This increasingly competitive programme brings young researchers from all over the world to work at the Institute for short periods. In the period 2005-2006, UNIDIR hosted 20 young researchers from 12 countries. The Institute also hosts junior Professional officers. Most of these partnerships are based on agreements that recognize UNIDIR as a legitimate provider of training for university students, which means that students who are accepted at the Institute can obtain university credit for their placement internship or their internship can otherwise be counted towards the university requirements for a degree.

V. Publications

64. UNIDIR is planning a large number of publications over the coming 18 months. They include the quarterly journal, *Disarmament Forum*, and books and research reports.

65. From July 2005 to July 2006, UNIDIR published the following books and reports.

Disarmament as Humanitarian Action: From Perspective to Practice, John Borrie and Vanessa Martin Randin (eds.), 2006, 178 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GVE.06.0.9.

Five Years of Implementing the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons: Regional Analysis of National Reports, by Elli Kytömäki and Valerie Anne Yankey-Wayne, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Small Arms Survey 2006, 272 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GVE.06.0.8.

From Research to Road Map: Learning from the Arms for Development Initiative in Sierra Leone, by Derek Miller, Daniel Ladouceur and Zoe Dugal, 2006, 112 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GVE.06.0.7.

Safeguarding Space Security: Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space: Conference Report, 21-22 March 2005, in cooperation with The Simons Foundation, the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation, 2006, 144 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GVE.06.0.6.

Comparative Analysis of Evaluation Methodologies in Weapon Collection Programmes, by Shukuko Koyama, 2006, 68 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GVE.06.0.4.

Common Security in Outer Space and International Law, by Detlev Wolter, 2006, 316 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GVE.06.0.3.

Regional Initiatives on Nuclear- and WMD-Free Zones: Cooperative Approaches to Arms Control and Non-Proliferation, by Michael Hamel-Green, 2005, 64 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GVE.05.0.19.

Listening for Change: Participatory Evaluations of DDR and Arms Reduction in Mali, Cambodia and Albania, by Robert Muggah, 2005, 50 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GVE.05.0.18.

Safeguarding Space for All: Security and Peaceful Uses, Conference Report, 25-26 March 2004, in cooperation with The Simons Foundation and the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of Canada, 2005, 138 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GVE.05.0.20.

From Exchanging Weapons for Development to Security Sector Reform in Albania: Gaps and Grey Areas in Weapon Collection Programmes Assessed by Local People, by Geoffrey Mugumya, 2004, 130 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GVE.05.0.15.

Disarmament Forum

No. 3 (2005) on "Investing in security"

No. 4 (2005) and No. 1 (2006) (double issue) on "Taking action on small arms"

No. 2 (2006) on "Passing the test: ten years of the CTBT"

Annex I

Income and expenditure for 2004 and 2005 and estimates for 2006 and 2007

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Item	2004	2005		2006		2007	
		2005 (Estimate)		2006 (Estimate)		2007 (Estimate)	
A. Funds available at the beginning of the year	1 108.0	1 910.5 ^a		1 499.4 ^a		909.5 ^a	
B. Income:							
Voluntary contributions and public donations	2 073.4 ^b	1 117.4 ^c		2 034.0 ^c		705.0 ^d	
Subvention from the United Nations regular budget	274.2	201.4		223.5		244.6	
Other inter-organization contributions	45.0 ^e	155.3 ^f		189.6 ^f		0.0	
Interest income	34.1	60.2		30.0		20.0	
Miscellaneous income	39.9	1.1		0.0		0.0	
Total income	2 466.6	3 735.4		2 477.1		969.6	
C. Prior period adjustments	2.3	0.0		0.0		0.0	
D. Prior period obligations	45.7	0.0		0.0		0.0	
E. Total funds available	1 622.6	3 645.9		1 976.5		1 879.1	
F. Expenditure	1 712.1	4 146.5		3 067.0		1 517.0	
G. Fund balance at the end of the year	1 910.5 ^a	1 499.4 ^a		909.5 ^a		362.1 ^g	

^a Including \$214,900 required as operating cash reserve for 2004.^b Including \$299,000 required as operating cash reserve for 2005.^c Including \$356,600 required as operating cash reserve for 2006.^d See annex III for details of UNIDIR 2004 income from voluntary sources.^e See annex III for details of UNIDIR 2005 income from voluntary sources.^f See annex III for details of UNIDIR 2006 estimated income from voluntary sources.^g See annex III for details of UNIDIR 2007 estimated income from voluntary sources. The estimates for 2007 contributions are conservative. Experience shows that they will be much higher but this cannot, of course, be guaranteed at this stage.^h Including \$175,700 required as operating cash reserve for 2007.

Annex II

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Resource requirements	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
A. Direct administrative costs					
Salaries and related staff costs	627.0	972.8	513.2	338.2	1.0
General temporary assistance	0.0	78.0	17.4	0.0	117.41
Consultants' fees and travel	18.4	102.8	143.1	30.0	1137.11
Ad hoc expert groups	72.1	97.0	90.9	0.0	190.91
Personal services contract	780.1	2 956.0	2 625.4	833.7	11 173.71
Official travel of staff	11.8	108.9	80.2	20.0	100.21
Training	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.0
Contractual services	2.7	1.1	1.8	1.8	0.0
Hospitality	12.2	8.1	8.2	2.0	111.21
Furniture, rental and maintenance	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rental of office equipment	5.1	0.6	6.6	6.6	0.0
Rental of conference service equipment	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maintenance costs	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	10.41
Bank charges	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other miscellaneous services	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Communication	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acquisition of office equipment	21.0	3.4	0.2	0.0	10.01
Acquisition software packages	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Replacement of IT equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01
Acquisition printing and publishing equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acquisition of fax	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stationery and office supplies	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Electrical supplies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Data processing supplies	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Paper for internal reproduction	20.8	117.1	10.0	11.0	0.0
Subscriptions and mailing of letters	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
Loss or gain on exchange	0.8	2.77	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total A	1 643.6	1 962.0	2 931.6	1 457.3	11 476.31
B. Programme support costs (procurement of goods & services from business subcontractors)	0.0	164.5	115.4	0.0	72.01
Total expenditure (total A + B)	1 712.1	4 146.5	3 047.0	1 517.3	11 548.31

	2004	2005	2006 ⁽¹⁾ (Estimated)	2007 ⁽²⁾ (Estimated)	2008 ⁽³⁾ (Estimated)
Programme/Component	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Operating cash reserve (15 per cent of expenditure on contributions other than from the European Union, less United Nations subvention and 8 per cent on contributions from the European Union)	214.9	299.0	356.6	175.7	(180.9)
Grand total A + B + C	1 927.0	4 445.5	3 423.6	1 693.7	(1 730.0)

⁽¹⁾ These figures may be increased upon the confirmation of current funding proposals.

A. Direct programme and administrative costs for 2007

The two major projects initiated in 2004, entitled (a) "European action on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war", and (b) "Reinforcing EU cooperative threat reduction programmes: community action in support of the European Union Strategy Against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction" are ending in June 2006. Therefore, the estimated requirements for 2007 are largely lower than the ones for 2006.

However, upon approval of pending fund-raising applications, the provisions made for other research programmes and administrative costs are minimal and will be increased as funding comes forward.

Salaries and related staff costs: \$538,200. These estimated requirements are needed to cover the salaries and related staff costs of UNIDIR regular staff. In 2007 the regular staff will consist of the Director (D-2), the Deputy Director (D-1) and two General Service staff. The total estimated requirements under this heading are based on the standard salary costs applicable to Geneva (version 7) and reflect an increase of \$3,000 over the 2006 revised requirements.

General temporary assistance: no requirements for 2007. This represents a decrease of \$17,400 over the 2006 requirements which represented temporary assistance for the project on European action on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war.

Consultants' fees and travel: \$20,000. This provision will be needed to hire the services of a professional designer for the cover pages of the Institute's publications (\$10,000), and to fund consultancies for the studies entitled "Including women in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) processes through better research, training and education" and "Disarmament as humanitarian action: making multilateral negotiations work". It reflects a decrease of \$127,300 over the 2006 revised requirements, mainly because the project entitled "European action on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war" will be terminated.

Ad hoc expert groups: no requirements. This provision, reflecting a decrease of \$90,900 over the 2006 budget requirements, will be needed to cover the travel expenses of experts participating in the expert group meetings.

for the project on "European action on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war" and for the project entitled "Disarmament as humanitarian action: making multilateral negotiations work".

Personal service contracts: \$855,700. This provision will be needed to extend the contracts of the in-house staff working on recurrent projects. In 2000, those contracts were brought into line with regular United Nations contracts, and in 2001 the related posts were graded by the Office of Human Resources Management of the United Nations Office at Geneva. In 2002, the salaries were increased to bring net salaries in line with the related gradings. The estimated requirements reflect a decrease of \$1,171,700 over the 2006 revised requirements, as the projects "European action on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war" and "Reinforcing EU cooperative threat reduction programmes: community action in support of the European Union Strategy Against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction" will not be carried over to 2007.

Official travel of staff: \$20,000. The estimated requirements for travel of staff in 2007 reflect a decrease of \$60,200 over the 2006 revised estimates and will be mainly used for the projects entitled "Including women in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) processes through better research, training and education" and "Disarmament as humanitarian action: making multilateral negotiations work", as well as non-project-related travel of staff. Other project-related travel will be added if funds are received for this purpose. The Director and members of the staff receive invitations to conferences and seminars which have to be declined because of the limited travel budget of UNIDIR. However, they also receive a number of invitations where the costs are covered by the host institution: such travel will, at times, be combined with UNIDIR missions, thereby reducing costs to the Institute. Travel for fund-raising purposes will, as far as possible, be combined with travel for other purposes.

Other specialized training: \$1,000. This provision, reflecting no change over the revised 2006 budget requirements, will be needed to train UNIDIR staff on new software.

Other contractual services: \$3,800. This provision, reflecting no change over the 2006 budget requirements, will be needed to extend and expand the existing contractual services for the website and services related to the data-processing equipment.

Hospitality: \$2,000. The estimated requirements for hospitality in 2007 reflect a decrease of \$3,200 over the 2006 revised estimates and will be used mainly for the project "Disarmament as humanitarian action: making multilateral negotiations work".

Rental of office equipment: \$5,600. These estimated requirements, reflecting no change over the 2006 revised estimates, will be needed to pay for the rental of a fax machine and printers.

Communication: \$1,000. This provision, reflecting no change over the 2005 revised estimates, will be used to extend the current Nomadic facilities.

Paper for internal reproduction: \$10,000. The estimated requirements under this heading will be used to purchase the paper for the production of *Disarmament Forum*. They reflect no change over the 2006 revised requirements.

Subscription and standing orders: \$1,000. This provision, reflecting no change over the 2006 resource requirements, will be used to extend the current subscriptions.

Ad hoc expert groups — Rental of conference-servicing equipment — Acquisition of office equipment — Premises: rental and maintenance — Maintenance costs — Acquisition of software packages — Stationary and office supplies — Data-processing supplies: There are no estimated requirements under these headings for 2007, pending the approval of current funding proposals.

B. Programme support costs

A provision of \$60,600, representing 5 per cent of the total estimated expenditure less the amount of the United Nations regular budget subvention of \$244,600, will be needed for programme support costs in 2007.

C. Operating cash reserve

In compliance with administrative instruction ST/AI/284, an amount of \$175,700 will be kept as operating cash reserve. It represents 15 per cent of the total 2007 estimated expenditure funded from extrabudgetary resources, except for the expenditure funded by the European Commission, for which it represents 5 per cent.

Annex III

UNIDIR voluntary contributions for 2004 and 2005 and current status for 2006 and 2007

(United States dollars)

<i>Voluntary contribution</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>
A. Governmental contributions				
Austria	0	10 954	56 173	
Canada	32 143	0	75 867	
China	0	50 000	0	
Egypt	0	5 176	5 000	5 000
Finland	0	23 529	23 669	
France	330 000	333 000	330 000	300 000
Greece	7 800	7 800	7 800	7 800
India	0	0	10 000	10 000
Israel	0	9 918	10 000	10 000
Luxembourg	3 158	3 049	5 974	5 000
Mexico	10 000	20 000	20 000	20 000
Netherlands	6 798	53 760	32 220	0
New Zealand	0	17 750	12 769	0
Norway	265 137	585 801	507 695	90 000
Republic of Korea	0	10 000	20 000	20 000
Russian Federation	0	0	49 974	80 000
Sweden	0	25 571	226 000	0
Switzerland	54 687	60 000	73 077	73 400
Turkey	0	5 000	5 000	5 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0	125 310	0	
Total governmental contributions	709 723	1 326 618	1 471 213	596 200
B. Public donations				
Bonn International Center for Conversion	2 500	0	0	0
Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence	5 000	0	0	0
European Commission (received)	1 326 260	1 777 525	0	0
European Commission (pledged)	0	0	382 653	0
European Science Foundation		932		0
Graduate Institute for International Studies	15 360	55 660	1 515	0
Marie Curie Foundation	0	129 671	113 100	61 600
SEESAC (UNDP-Belgrade)	0	34 260	0	0
Simons Foundation	14 514	27 000	26 154	0
United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs	45 000	10 000	105 000	0
United Nations Development Programme	0	73 152	77 080	0
UNDP Pyongyang	0	0	2 500	0

Category of contribution	2005	2006	2007	2008
Contributions to UNFPA	0	0	19 264	47 000
General Purpose Fund	0	0	0	0
United Nations Mine Action Service	0	11 620	0	0
Total public donations	1 008 634	2 146 326	752 394	165 000
Total voluntary contributions	2 118 357	3 472 716	2 223 609	765 000

Notes: Figures will be revised to report the contribution of United Nations agencies.

Annex IV

Current status of 2006 estimated income from voluntary sources

(United States dollars)

Donor	In the second year		
	Total amount of contributions	Net of expenses	Other programs, including administrative costs
A. Governmental contributions			
Austria ^a	56 173	56 754	19 439
Canada ^b	75 862	60 690	15 372
Egypt	5 000	4 000	1 000
Finland ^c	23 669	13 937	4 734
France ^d	130 000	50 000	280 000
Greece	7 600	0	7 600
India	10 000	0	10 000
Israel	10 000	0	10 000
Luxembourg	5 974	0	5 974
Mexico	20 000	0	20 000
Netherlands ^e	32 226	25 776	6 444
New Zealand ^f	12 769	10 213	2 554
Norway ^g	507 695	134 156	173 536
Republic of Korea	20 000	0	20 000
Russian Federation	49 974	39 979	9 995
Sweden ^h	226 000	180 600	45 200
Switzerland	73 077	0	73 077
Turkey	5 000	0	5 000
Total governmental contributions	1 471 213	761 285	709 928
B. Public donations			
European Commission (pledged)	182 633	155 867	26 786
Graduate Institute for International Studies	1 515	1 212	303
Marie Curie Foundation ⁱ	115 100	105 183	7 917
Simons Foundation ^j	26 154	20 923	5 231
United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs ^k	105 000	84 000	21 000
United Nations Development Programme ^l	77 000	61 664	15 416
UNDP Pyongyang	2 500	2 000	500
United Nations Children's Fund ^m	5 000	4 000	1 000
University of Geneva	19 394	31 515	7 879
Total public donations	752 396	666 364	86 032
Total voluntary contributions	2 223 609	1 427 649	795 960

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table)

- ¹ € 16,200 earmarked for a research project entitled "International assistance for implementing the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms".
- ² \$29,962 earmarked for a conference on "Building the architecture for sustainable space security", Geneva, 30-31 March 2006 and \$50,000 earmarked for a project on "The humanitarian impact of cluster munitions".
- ³ Earmarked for a project on "The humanitarian impact of cluster munitions".
- ⁴ The contribution from France covers the salary costs of the Deputy Director of UNIDIR and an amount of \$50,000 earmarked to cover the cost of a research project on weapons of mass destruction.
- ⁵ Earmarked for a research project entitled "Scope and implications of developing a mechanism to prevent the illicit brokering in small arms".
- ⁶ Earmarked for a project entitled "The humanitarian impact of cluster munitions".
- ⁷ \$183,175 earmarked for the research projects entitled "Including women in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) processes through better research, training and education", \$154,800 earmarked for a project entitled "Strengthening the role of regional organizations in treaty implementation" and \$79,721 for the project entitled "Scoping study for mine action and small arms development integration".
- ⁸ Earmarked for a research project entitled "Security needs assessment protocol".
- ⁹ Earmarked for a research project entitled "Creating a new dynamic for public-private partnerships for peaceful and sustainable development: human security and equitable access to resources".
- ¹⁰ Contribution to (i) a research project entitled "Reinforcing EU cooperative threat reduction programme: community action in support of the European Union strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction" and (ii) a research project entitled "European action on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war".
- ¹¹ Earmarked for a project entitled "EU and UN planning for crisis management and peacebuilding: promoting best practice and inter-institutional learning".
- ¹² Earmarked for a conference on "Building the architecture for sustainable space security", Geneva, 30-31 March 2006.
- ¹³ \$61,000 earmarked for a report on missiles in all its aspects, \$18,000 for the development of a database for the Coordinating Action on Small Arms mechanism, and \$26,000 for a report of the Panel of Government Experts on Verification in All its Aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification.
- ¹⁴ \$14,900 earmarked for the project entitled "The humanitarian and development impact of cluster munitions: a case study", and \$62,100 for the project entitled "Scoping study for mine action and small arms development integration".
- ¹⁵ Earmarked for the project entitled "The humanitarian and development impact of cluster munitions: a case study".



General Assembly

Distr.: General
25 July 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session

Items 46, 52 (b), 54 (e) and 55 (b) of the provisional agenda*

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Sustainable development: follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Globalization and interdependence: integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

Letter dated 24 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the communiqué of the press centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, dated 20 July 2006, regarding the statement on global energy security adopted at the Group of Eight Summit, held from 15 to 17 July 2006 in Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly under items 46, 52 (b), 54 (e) and 55 (b) of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Yashar Aliyev
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/61/150.



Annex to the letter dated 24 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Communiqué from the press centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan

The Republic of Azerbaijan welcomes the statement on global energy issues adopted at the Group of Eight Summit, held from 15 to 17 July 2006 in Saint Petersburg.

The plan of action on global energy security contained in this document is a constructive and important mechanism, a kind of strategic programme that addresses many issues in the field of global energy security. The provisions on effective market access, diversification of energy supply and demand, energy sources, transportation routes and means of transport, and deployment and transfer of clean energy technologies are especially important. Azerbaijan especially welcomes the commitment by the Group of Eight countries to ensure sufficient, reliable and environmentally responsible supplies of energy, which is of critical importance for improving the quality of life of the peoples of the world's countries.

Azerbaijan fully agrees with the members of the Group of Eight that, against a background of growing interdependence, strengthened partnership is required between all stakeholders. In this connection, Azerbaijan emphasizes the importance of the exceptional success achieved in increasing production of hydrocarbons in the Caspian Sea and in establishing a world-class hydrocarbon extraction and production system and transport infrastructure, including the Heydar Aliyev Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan oil pipeline. The discussion of energy security issues at the Summit took place virtually simultaneously with the official opening of the pipeline, which will play a strategic role in the development of Caspian oil resources and in their efficient transportation to world markets along the East-West energy corridor, as well as establishing a solid foundation for economic growth, regional stability and international energy security. Azerbaijan is committed to further strengthening and expanding the East-West energy corridor and, along with its partners, is looking forward to the successful completion of the South Caucasus gas pipeline (Baku-Tbilisi-Erzurum); the opening in the near future of the Baku-Tbilisi-Akhalkalaki-Kars railway will create additional possibilities for transporting energy on this route.

Azerbaijan supports the joint efforts to which the statement by the Group of Eight countries bears witness and will make its contribution to enhancing global energy security through actions to increase the transparency, predictability and stability of global energy markets, improve the investment climate in the energy sector, ensure the physical security of critical energy infrastructure and address climate change and sustainable development.